

THE TIMES
1785-1985
Tomorrow

Minding the sick
How the great vision of community care is failing the nation's schizophrenics

Hollywood glitter
Suzy Menkes re-creates the glamorous fashions of the silver screen

Nelson column
Does Nelson Mandela deserve to get a monument in London?

Royal summons
The Duke of Edinburgh calls for a revival of national pride

Portfolio

There were three winners in The Times Portfolio weekly competition on Saturday, and seven in the daily.

The three who share £40,000 (double the usual prize) because no-one won the weekly prize the previous Saturday) are Mr R. E. Gard, Clapham, London; Mrs Diane S. Varshay, Rugby, Warwickshire; and Mr M. J. Watkins, Sedgemoor, Dorset.

The seven who share £2,000 are: Mr R. Bayliss, Reading, Berks; Mrs Linda Fleet, Ruislip Manor, Middlesex; Mr E. Dunn, London; Mr A. Ryan, New Milton, Hants; Mr R. P. Lee, London; Mr D. Thorpe, Sheffield, Yorks; and Mr H. Ingham of London.

Portfolio list 18; rules and how to play, Information Service, back page.

ITV strike to halt live shows

A 24-hour strike by technicians today will prevent live programmes being shown on ITV and the recording of new programmes. A union spokesman said there could be more such strikes but there was no intention to affect Christmas Day television.

Trade boost

By the early 1990s Britain's share of China's growing foreign trade should have more than doubled, Lord Young of Grafton, Secretary of State for Employment, said in Peking.

'85% pay rises'

Top executives of Britain's newly privatized corporations have had salary increases averaging 85 per cent, or £45,000, in the two years after sell-off, the TUC says.

Assam shooting

Three people were shot and wounded in a clash of workers for rival candidates on the eve of elections in the Indian state of Assam. Earlier report, page 7.

Industry gloomy

Manufacturers believe orders at home, but particularly abroad, are declining again, according to the latest CBI survey.

Le Monde lives

A year ago *Le Monde*, one of the world's great newspapers, was fighting for its life. Today sales and advertising revenue are healthy again.

Plea on teachers

An independent inquiry into teachers pay has been called for by Mr Giles Radice, Labour's education spokesman, in a letter to the Prime Minister.

UN founder dies

Mr Carlos Romulo, Philippines Foreign Minister for 14 years and one of the founders of the United Nations in 1945, has died at the age of 86.

Peres gamble

Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister, is determined to settle outstanding differences with Egypt, even at the risk of bringing down his coalition government.

SPECIAL REPORT

The Duke of Edinburgh calls for a revival of national pride for Industry Year 1986, which aims to make greater use of Britain's traditional inventiveness, skill and enterprise. Pages 27-34

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Nuclear industry in Britain criticized as 'primitive' by MPs

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

A devastating report on the state of Britain's nuclear industry and its handling of dangerous radioactive waste is nearing completion as the Government considers whether to allow a second nuclear power station at Sizewell.

The highly-critical tone of the document, currently being considered by an all-party Commons select committee, combined with its far-reaching recommendations affecting reprocessing at Sellafield, dumping of nuclear waste at sea, and the industry's lack of public accountability, will almost certainly send shock waves through the nuclear establishment and Whitehall.

A copy of the confidential report, now at a draft stage after an 11-month investigation by MPs on the Environment Select Committee, has been obtained by *The Times*. It says Britain's nuclear industry is "virtually eight years" behind those in other countries in dealing with the safe disposal of the waste it creates.

UK disposal sites seen by the MPs were "primitive" and too much reliance is placed on research taking place abroad. "This has left us with a feeling almost of shame for our industry."

It adds that until Britain's nuclear industry shows the same professionalism towards radioactive waste disposal as exists overseas it will face immense difficulties in finding disposal sites.

MPs who took evidence from 70 witnesses and visited six countries during their inquiry were amazed that, despite the absence of even the prospect of properly-engineered facilities for waste disposal, the British nuclear industry is pressing ahead with proposals for increased reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel.

Far from there being a well-defined, publicly debated policy on dealing with radioactive waste, there was confusion and obfuscation among the various organizations entrusted with its care.

The UK was still groping its way towards a coherent policy. "For an issue which is of such great public concern, this is woefully inadequate."

In a key passage, the report accuses the nuclear industry of "defensive secretiveness" about its work which serves only to heighten public anxiety. Coupled with frustration within the industry over hostile public opinion, the secretiveness has led virtually to a "paralysis" in radioactive waste management.

A main cause of the public's extreme anxiety is the lack of information, as the nuclear industry tends to maintain, but distrust of the industry. A "practical part" of the MPs' approach is that the industry must radically change its present attitude and relationship with the public.

Although the report is only at draft stage and will be considered for the first time by the full committee tonight, Sir Hugh Ross, the committee's Conservative chairman, has gone to strenuous lengths in recent weeks to produce a draft which he hopes will attract unanimous support from his 10 committee colleagues, and so carry more clout and authority when it is published, possibly in the new year.

The initial indications are that he has succeeded. While the one Liberal and three Labour MPs are likely to try to strengthen some of the proposals, they are not disappointed with its overall content and tone. Sir Hugh may find more difficulty in carrying some of his Conservative colleagues.

Providing the report is not drastically toned down, it will be seen as an important victory for the environmental lobby and will pose embarrassing problems for the Government as it contemplates what to do about Sizewell.

As it stands, the report has 42 recommendations, many of which would, if implemented, transform the nuclear industry's approach to radioactive waste.

On the key issue of reprocessing spent nuclear fuel, the MPs express deep reservations. The risks involved are so significant and serious that the basis of the processing operation must be called into question. The onus of proof is on the industry, the report says. It has failed to provide it.

Crucially, the report says that the Thermal Oxide Reprocessing Plant (THORP), currently under construction at Sellafield and due to go into operation in 1991, should be scrapped unless the financial and employment consequences are too enormous.

In the meantime, no new contracts with foreign countries for reprocessing THORP should be entered into.

Unless the British Government can convince other nations, dumping of nuclear waste at sea is not possible. But an international agreement for a



The Princess of Wales, patron of London City Ballet, arriving for a gala performance at Sadler's Wells last night (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Lloyd's rescue possible for loss-hit members

By Alison Eadie

A multi-million pound rescue by Lloyd's of London, in the insurance market, for the loss-stricken members or "names" on the scandal-hit PCW syndicates looked increasingly likely last night.

The Lloyd's authorities are coming under mounting pressure from within the market as well as from political sources to clean up the market's image and solve the protracted PCW affair. Any rescue by Lloyd's would be a significant shift of policy.

The names, who have been victims of both bad underwriting and the misappropriation of £39 million of their money by former syndicate managers, face losses of £130 million.

Although Lloyd's chairman, Mr Peter Miller, ruled out any financial lifeboat for PCW names at the general meeting last June, he said in a speech this month: "We are now actively pursuing with the parties concerned various possibilities with a view to resolving the resulting financial problems faced by the PCW names as speedily and justly as possible."

Some working members of Lloyd's have been promoting a market rescue since the summer, but pressure is also coming from Conservative Members of Parliament concerned at the attacks by the Labour MP, Mr Brian Sedgemoor.

The Conservatives have put their views to the Minister for Corporate and Consumer Affairs, Mr Michael Howard.

Many of Mr Sedgemoor's recent allegations have centred on the PCW affair. Although the allegations relate to events before the 1982 Lloyd's Act, which set up Lloyd's self-regulatory system, failure to resolve the mess left behind them is providing ammunition for critics and fuelling calls for Lloyd's to be included in the Financial Services Bill.

Failure to find a solution will result in the serving of a writ by the 367 hardest hit PCW names against several defendants, including Lloyd's, for its alleged failure to regulate the market properly.

The precise shape of an internal rescue solution has not been discussed and it could prove difficult because of the uncertainty over the exact size of losses. The £130 million figure is a subjective estimate of potential future losses, which some leading Lloyd's underwriters fear could rise to nearer £200 million.

An internal rescue could take the form of the names paying a proportion of their losses, the big brokers involved - notably *Milner Holdings*, *Alexander Howden* and *Sedgwick* - paying a proportion, and all 385 syndicates at Lloyd's bearing a proportion through the writing of a market-wide stop-loss policy, which would insure names against any further deterioration of their losses.

Mr Miller yesterday replied strongly to weekend allegations that he was involved in secret land deals with the former Lloyd's chairman, Sir Peter Green. Mr Miller said the purchase by his family company Thomas Miller, of land in the Turks and Caicos Islands in the West Indies, had no connection with Sir Peter or any other Lloyd's person, past or present.

Mr Jeffrey Archer, deputy chairman of the Conservative Party, has provided a reference for the suspended Lloyd's underwriter, Mr Ian Fosgate, in his attempt to get back into the insurance market.

Mr Fosgate's suspension ends on January 8, but he still has to pass a "fit and proper person" test before being allowed to practise. Mr Archer was a name on Mr Fosgate's syndicates before Mr Fosgate was suspended in 1982 after the Alexander Howden scandal broke.

Durban rally for Mandela turns to riot

From Michael Hornsby, Durban

Several thousand young black and Indian rioters clashed with troops and police in central Durban yesterday after attending an open air rally in a football stadium called to launch a campaign for the release from jail of Mr Nelson Mandela, the best known leader of the outlawed African National Congress.

The rally was organized by the United Democratic Front, the most widely-supported extra-parliamentary opposition to the Government still operating legally, and was their first since virtually all political meetings were banned by the Government at the beginning of the year.

The violence erupted quite unexpectedly as people left the stadium. Chanting and singing, the crowd surged into the road outside, putting to flight the small number of police on duty who sped off in two vans.

The youths then began hurling stones and bottles at passing cars and buses parked in a nearby depot.

Minutes later the police returned in larger numbers reinforced by troops with rifles, and set about dispersing the rioters with baton charges and repeated volleys of tear gas canisters, and made arrests.

In about 15 minutes, it was all over. Two rioters were reported to have suffered broken legs.

Permission for the rally was granted by the Chief Magistrate of Durban on Friday after negotiation with lawyers representing the UDF.

The conditions set for the meeting prohibited the display of banners, placards, flags or literature of banned organizations and the quoting or even mention of such organizations. Speakers were also barred from "inciting ensemble singing".

JOHANNESBURG: One black man died in an apparent grenade explosion yesterday in KwaThema township near Johannesburg (AP reports). Police said also a black police sergeant and two guests were injured in what appeared to be a commando attack on the policeman's home in which the house was peppered with bullets from a Kalashnikov rifle.

Police blamed, page 4

Westland deal backed by Cabinet

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The decision by Westland helicopter, announced on Friday, to save the company by allowing the American Sikorsky corporation and the Italian Company, Fiat, a minority shareholding, has the Government's full endorsement and support.

Reports that Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, has Cabinet support for his efforts to block the Sikorsky arrangement are wrong.

In spite of the disapproval of European helicopter interests, who have offered work to Westland in the hope of keeping the Americans out of Europe, ministers fully share the belief of the Westland board that the Sikorsky-Fiat solution is the only practical one. They believe, as the board appears to believe, that the European offer, which has Mr Heseltine's strong support, is a hollow one.

If, as their advisers have said, the group of European interests, including British Aerospace, appeals to Westland shareholders over the heads of Sir John Cuckney, the Westland chairman, and his board, they will not be able to claim without challenge that the company will be better placed to secure defence orders within Europe if it co-operates with the Europeans instead of with the Americans.

Mr Heseltine's plans for a European rescue, and his tactics in pursuing it, were reviewed last Monday by a Cabinet committee with the Prime Minister in the chair. He found little support.

The Westland board had complained to ministers that it had waited for months for a firm offer from the European companies, which include Aerospaciale de France, Augusta of Italy and Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Blohm of West Germany.

Westland's position is critical and without a firm rescue offer agreed by Thursday the company would have to go into receivership.

In the view of ministers and the Westland board the Sikorsky offer is firm and unconditional while the European counter-offer is uncertain.

Continued on back page, col 2

England are drawn in Monterrey

By Stuart Jones

England, the last of the 24 World Cup finalists to emerge from yesterday's draw in Mexico City, will be based in Monterrey with Poland, Portugal and Morocco during the first round. It is the one place that Bobby Robson, England's manager, had said that "he wanted to avoid."

He is concerned about the heat and particularly the altitude. Monterrey, at only 1,720 feet above sea level, is by far the lowest of the six venues. England could lose the physiological benefit of their high altitude training in Colorado and also be at a disadvantage should they reach the second round.

Scotland have been drawn in by far the most difficult of the six groups, they will play against West Germany, the losing finalists in 1982, Uruguay, the reigning champions of South America, and Denmark, who knocked England out of the last European championships.

Northern Ireland will be in Guadalajara with Brazil, the favourites, Spain and Algeria. Italy, the holders who will open the tournament in the Aztec stadium, meet on May 31 against Bulgaria, will be joined also by Argentina and South Korea in Puebla.

Robson's fear, page 19

Whitehall move on long-term jobless

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

An expansion of the Government's special employment measures which would more than double the size of the £1 billion community programme to about 500,000 places is being considered by Whitehall officials.

Ministers are understood to believe that an initiative on a large scale will be required if the Government is to make any impact on long-term unemployment, which accounts for more than 1.3 million of the jobless total and is increasing rapidly.

The difficulty of those out of work for more than 12 months, as the long-term unemployed are classified, will prove intractable for the next decade unless significant new initiatives, according to Whitehall.

A rise in the numbers of men and women who have been out of work for 2 to 3 years, up by 40 per cent in the past 12 months, is said to be alarming ministers.

The new plan being considered is for an increase in the community programme from its target 230,000 next spring to about half a million. Lord Young of Grafton, Secretary of State for Employment, is expected to argue when seeking to justify to Cabinet colleagues the expansion, which would prove costly, that the extra spending could be offset by savings in the social security budget on unemployment and supplementary benefit.

As a first step, Lord Young is pressing for early results from nine pilot schemes announced last month, under which jobcentres are writing to long-term unemployed to invite them for in-depth counselling sessions to prepare them to re-enter the labour market. Lord Young is hoping for fast results so he can make a strong "pitch" for extra funding in next year's budget.

A programme of 500,000 places, with men and women doing work of value to the community, would in the words of one official be "twice the size of the regular army" and a powerful unit in its own right. It is also being tentatively suggested that the TUC could take an interest in seeking bargaining rights on behalf of such a large group.

If the plan was approved, and it has yet to be officially laid before ministers, some of the Government's employment experts believe a deal could be made in long-term unemployment over a five-year period.

An expanded community programme could take the form of an undertaking that all those out of work for more than a year would be found a place, similar in concept to the

Continued on back page, col 4

Shultz in Romania human rights talks

Budapest (Reuters/APF) - US Secretary of State Mr George Shultz arrived in the Hungarian capital yesterday from Bucharest where he had frank talks with Romania's President Ceausescu and raised the question of human rights.

There has been growing pressure in the US Congress to withdraw Romania's Most Favoured Nation (MFN) trading status, which allows trade tariff concessions, after reports of human rights violations.

Speaking to reporters after the talks, which lasted nearly three hours, Mr Shultz said: "We discussed these matters, of course, recognizing the right of every country to govern its own internal affairs."

But he said he also raised the commitments of all states under international agreements such as the Helsinki Accords, which have a section guaranteeing basic human rights.

Mr Shultz, making his first visit to Eastern Europe, said that the talks had been frank, constructive and worthwhile, although there were differences over some issues.

In Moscow, Tass said that Mr Shultz showed a "spirit of interference in the domestic affairs of socialist countries" as part of Washington's effort to divide the Soviet bloc.

● BONN: Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, a leading sceptic of the US space defence research project, said yesterday that the West should avoid pressing the Soviet Union into an economically crippling arms race (AP reports). The Bonn cabinet on Wednesday discussed whether to start negotiations with the US on conditions for West German participation in SDI.

Management consultants study Bar Council reform

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Bar has commissioned a firm of management consultants to conduct a review of how it can reform its governing body in line with twentieth-century needs and improve its promotion of the profession.

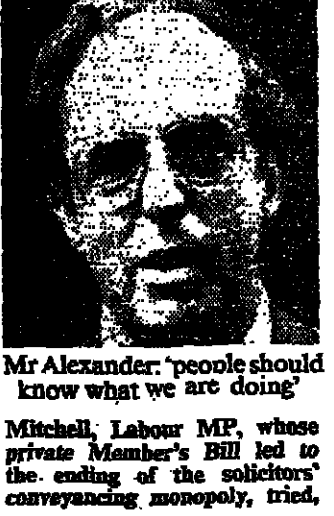
The move, preceded two weeks ago with the appointment by the Bar of public relations consultants, marks a big change in the profession's awareness of its public image and the need to change.

"Our profession is perceived as something of a mystery, people in wigs and gowns, and clerks trundling truck-loads of books across to court", Mr

Robert Alexander, QC, the Bar's chairman, says. "In fact, our work is highly contemporary and important to society, and we are keen that people should know what we are doing, and why it is in the public interest that we are doing it, and have the opportunity to comment and assist us with constructive criticism."

The profession is under pressure to reform, both from within and from outside. Dissatisfaction with the traditional low-profile stance of the Bar's professional body reached a high pitch in the summer with the emergence of a reforming ginger group of barristers under the banner "Campaign for the Bar".

At the same time, Mr Austin



Mr Alexander: 'people should know what we are doing'

albeit unsuccessfully, to bring in a Bill reforming the Bar.

The £25,000 study will be undertaken by Coopers and Lybrand, which has impressed Bar leaders with its recent report on its poor criminal legal aid earnings.

The firm will examine the role of the Bar Council secretariat and whether it needs to become more of an executive body, leaving members of the Bar free to decide broad policy matters.

It will also consider whether public relations should be handled by an outside firm or from within the council staff.

At present, unlike the Law Society with its large administrative staff, the Bar is effectively run by practising barristers, who meet after their day in court, with only a small secretarial back-up.

The profession, which now has about 5,200 barristers in England and Wales, has grown rapidly in recent years, and with it barristers' expectations have changed as to what they want from their professional body.

Barristers behind Campaign for the Bar, who have won several seats on the Bar Council, want to see greater democracy in its decision-making. The Senate, they say, is a "self-perpetuating oligarchy" and the Bar chairman elected by a mysterious process in which the "great and the good" were a wand around the magic circle.

FROM NINA RICCI PARIS

PHILEAS

A NEW DEPARTURE IN MEN'S FRAGRANCES

Kinnock accuses Tebbit of slanging attack to 'hide' government failures

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Conservative Party chairman, was accused yesterday by Mr Neil Kinnock, the Opposition leader, of using a slanging attack on the Labour Party to draw attention away from the conditions created by the Government's policy.

He said that Mr Tebbit's recent Commons attack on him and the Militants in the Labour Party "demonstrates the extreme poverty of the Conservatives' political programme."

And Labour's Mr Roy Hattersley, joined the attack, describing Mr Tebbit as "a vulgarian and hooligan."

In Mr Kinnock's attack, on BBC Television's *This Week Next Week*, he said he thought the remarks made by the Tory chairman on Wednesday night had "degenerated into some infantile comments."

He added that he believed Mr Tebbit, in an attempt to win the next general election, had decided to adopt a policy of "slandering of various kinds and

trying to evade responsibility which bears very heavily on the Government for continuing industrial decay and social deprivation."

Mr Kinnock said that he was sure the tactic would not work, but added: "We would not want to encourage him in this tactic because we think it depresses the general standards."

He insisted that Labour under his control was handling the problem of the Militant Tendency - "Anyone who contradicts the constitution of the Labour Party will be excluded from Labour Party membership. What we require first is proper proof."

"I am leader of the Labour Party, I am in charge of the Labour Party. Any adequate investigation of the conduct of affairs will demonstrate the job is being done very well in circumstances not all that easy, given our starting point in 1983."

In Birmingham, Mr Hattersley kept up the attack on Mr Tebbit, describing him as

'Cooling off' time after Honeyford's departure

By Peter Davenport

Education officials in Bradford are to allow a cooling off period at the troubled Drummond Road Middle School before appointing a successor to Mr Ray Honeyford, the headmaster who has accepted a substantial financial settlement to bring to an end the controversy surrounding his views on multi-racial education.

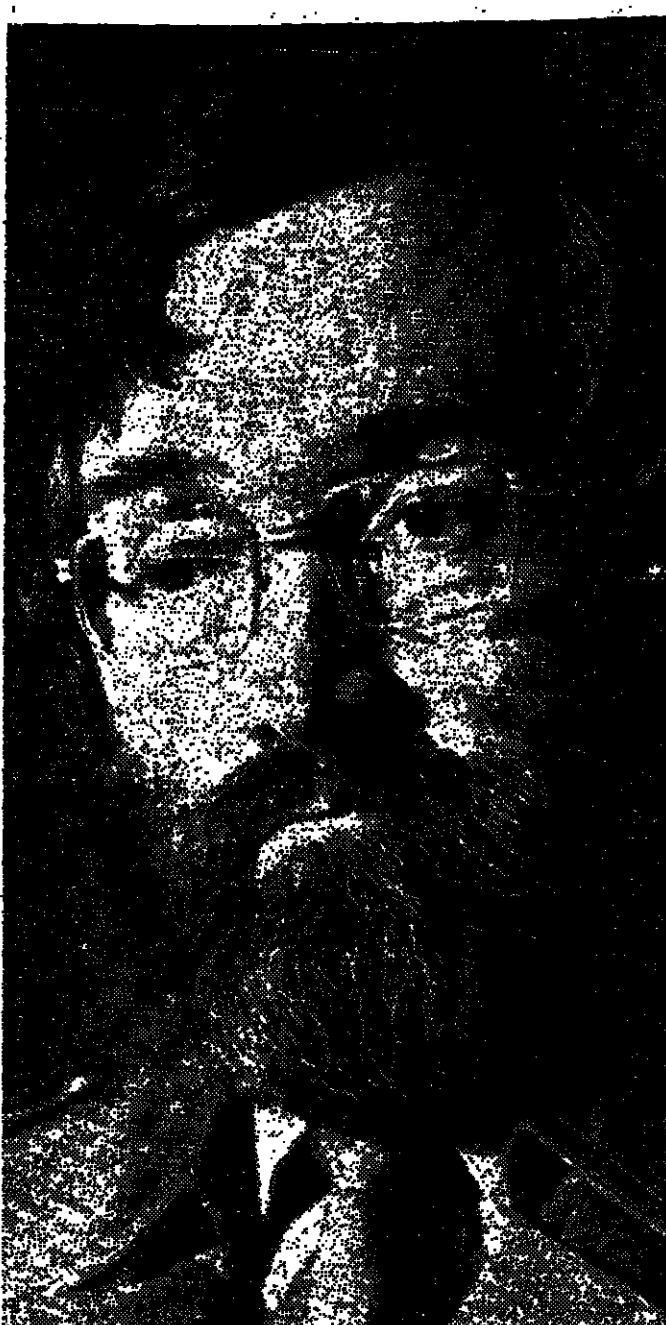
The dispute began almost three years ago when he published the first of a series of articles that angered sections of the ethnic communities in the city. It eventually led to demonstrations, classroom boycotts and school-gate protests that made day-to-day life for pupils and staff virtually impossible.

It was announced at the weekend that Mr Honeyford, aged 51, had accepted a settlement of at least £161,900, including an immediate lump sum of £70,000, and had taken early retirement. Although he does not officially retire until December 31, he will not be back at his desk again.

Mr Eric Pickles, Conservative chairman of Bradford's Education Committee, yesterday said: "We will not be advertising the post for a considerable period. We want the situation at the school to settle down, we would like Drummond Road to drop out of the limelight for a while."

For the immediate future the school will be run by its two deputy head teachers before a temporary head is appointed from within the education department. Mr Honeyford, who decided to leave largely because of the effect of the affair on his wife's health, was not available for comment yesterday.

But Mr David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers (NAHT), who negotiated the settlement, said that Mr Honeyford no longer believed his future was in teaching.



Mr Honeyford, who has now retired as head.

Opposition renews call for teachers' pay inquiry

By Lucy Hodges

Education Correspondent

Mr Giles Radice, the Labour Party spokesman on education, has written to the Prime Minister to ask her to establish an independent inquiry into teachers' pay.

His request comes in the week that an ad hoc Cabinet committee chaired by Lord Whitelaw is to report to Mrs Thatcher on the 10-month dispute.

Labour first called on the Government on October 22 to set up an independent inquiry, and has been doing so repeatedly ever since; the Government has not replied. Mr Radice has committed a future Labour government to set up an inquiry and says it will find the findings.

In his letter to Mrs Thatcher he says that the Government's response to the dispute has been "at best laggardly and at worst irresponsible" because it failed to take any peace initiative until August and has since made no further initiative.

The Government is thought unlikely to decide on any inquiry until this year's pay dispute is resolved and particularly not until current informal talks have run their course.

If the dispute continues for very much longer, or if more strikes disrupt classrooms again next year, an inquiry remains an option.

Scottish teachers have been on strike all year and their campaign is specifically for an independent pay review.

Union's call: The National Union of Teachers yesterday called on all 104 local education authorities in England and Wales to carry out multicultural and anti-racist policies (the Press Association reports).

In a reference to the controversy involving Mr Ray Honeyford, head of Drummond Middle School, Bradford, the executive praised Bradford City Council's multi-racial policy.

Leading article, page 13

Commons review on press releases

By a Staff Reporter

The House of Commons is to revise its method of distributing press releases after a forged letter smearing the head of the Family Planning Association, Mr Alastair Service, reached newspapers through the Commons press gallery.

The letter, purporting to come from association staff and addressed to the Prime Minister, denounced Mr Service for having an affair with one of his staff.

Lawyers acting for Mr Service, who was divorced last year after a lengthy separation, say it is no secret that he has had a long-standing relationship with a member of his staff, but inquiries have produced no evidence that anybody at the association wrote the letter.

Two newspapers, the *Daily Mail* and *The Sun*, published articles about Mr Service's relationship after the forged letter had been placed in the press gallery with press releases from MPs and government departments. Legal proceedings have been started against both newspapers.

A notice has been posted in the press gallery saying that in future all press releases must be examined by House of Commons staff before being distributed.

Print unions in talks on no-strike deal

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Printing union leaders will today make what could be the final attempt to achieve a united front over proposals for a legally binding no-strike deal for *The London Post* to be published in March by News International.

The National Union of Journalists executive decided at the weekend to back a policy outlawing agreements which rule out industrial action.

Printing union leaders are likely to round on the Electrical, Electronic and Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, which said last week that it had no "principled" objection to such deals. The company has insisted on an agreement by the end of the year.

The electricians will be warned that if they should go ahead with such a pact for the new printing complex in Wapping without the participation of the other unions their action will be referred to the TUC's Bridlington disputes procedure.

Their intention to sign a single union agreement with Mr Eddy Shah for his new newspaper to be launched in the

Good start to privatized bus route

By Michael Bailly

Transport Editor

Once every 20 minutes a yellow double-decker pulls into the Hounslow bus station in west London amid the familiar red of the London buses.

It is owned by a small local company and is the first of a fleet of private buses operating regular London transport routes under the Government's deregulation policy.

Six yellow buses operate the Number 81 service to Slough taking an hour for the 12-mile run; and up to now, amid the widespread fear and recriminations over the Government's bus policy, it seems to be working well.

Fares and timing are specified by London Regional Transport and the local firm, London Bus Lines of Hounslow, operates it for a fixed annual payment. According to some of the 2,000 passengers a day who use it, the service has improved slightly since being privatized.

Punctuality is better to the extent permitted by crowded peak-hour roads, the buses are clean and striking in their different colour, and the drivers cheerful and polite, passengers say.

London Regional Transport, sub-contracting 12 of its loss-making suburban services since July, is saving £750,000 a year, and it is pleased with the venture.

"There has been no deterioration in the service," London Regional Transport says. "The snags have been ironed out, and it is running as well if not better than before." Besides financial savings, it is specifying a slightly improved service that it operated itself, with 2.5 per cent more miles on 12 routes.

Many more routes are being tendered for now, and London Bus Lines will be seeking to expand.

The company is a £100,000 diversification (it bought the six used buses from LRT), by Len Wright Travel of Hounslow, which has a 42-coach fleet for continental holidays and American tourists in England, luxury coaches for pop stars, and an express service from London to Manchester.

FitzGerald gains from London deal

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Anglo-Irish agreement has sharply improved the political fortune of Dr Garret FitzGerald and lifted the morale of his coalition government in Dublin as it begins its fourth year in office.

Dr FitzGerald's position in the opinion polls has been transformed as he gains from overwhelming public support for the deal which gives the republic a formal role in the affairs of Northern Ireland for the first time since partition.

The opposition Fianna Fail party's substantial lead in the polls has been cut, amid growing dissatisfaction with the performance of Mr Charles Haughey, its leader, apparently because of his misreading of public attitudes towards the accord signed at Hillsborough last month.

Mr Haughey's party's strident opposition to the deal was softened during the debate in the Dail, the republic's parliament, and the leadership remains confident that as the euphoria subsides and difficulties emerge over its implementation, Fianna Fail's position will be vindicated.

An opinion poll published yesterday has cut to nine points the opposition's 19-point lead

Labour head office keeps on growing

By George Hill

Labour Party headquarters at Walworth Road, south London, has just invited applicants for three new high-level jobs at salaries of £21,000 to conceive, on press, publicity and political intelligence in the new streamlined framework of party administration announced in September.

The appointments and their high salaries which equal those of the directors appointed in September, to co-ordinate a shoal of small departments underline the inexorable tendency for structural reforms of all large organizations to raise staff numbers and costs.

The reshaping of the Walworth Road organization was intended to cost nothing in terms of expense and manpower, but the signs of inflation are already apparent.

At least in the short term, the 130 members of the headquarters staff seem set to rise to 150 in the next few months, although as usual there is a declared aspiration that numbers should eventually drift down again as workers retire or move out. Budgets for the coming financial year have not yet been worked out, but it will be no surprise if they run ahead of this year's £4 million.

"I doubt whether the operation will prove to be a nil cost one at the end of the day," says Mr Peter Mandelson, head of the new Campaigns Directorate, and the only outside appointee among the three directors.

An efficient team, generates more demand, which needs more resources to meet it."

The fact that two of the three directors set up to inject a new spirit of urgency proved in fact to be insiders, after union resistance to the appropriation of plum jobs by interlopers, has given a slight sense of *déjà vu* to the revolution. But party workers are loud in praise of the new headquarters regime which the three directorates (which only formally went into action on November 28) were set up to embody.

After years of notoriously poor service, party workers in the field in recent months have noticed a striking improvement in the backing they have received from head office.

"We have shifted an organization whose priority was to serve the internal mechanisms of the party to one designed for campaigning among the wider public," Mr Robin Cook, the parliamentary party's campaign chief, says.

Oxford police misused power

Some police officers were guilty of a "serious misuse" of their power in the way arrests were made at a student demonstration in Oxford against a visit by Mrs Thatcher, a public inquiry conducted for Labour-controlled Oxford City Council by the former Labour minister Mr Alex Lyon, QC, has concluded.

Of 30 students charged with public order offences six pleaded guilty, seven were acquitted and the charges against the rest were dropped. Mr Lyon said the police conduct was not grossly excessive, but serious mistakes were made at the demonstration last year outside All Souls College.

Staffs gets first UDM branch

The NUM yesterday suffered a further blow in its battle with the new mining union, the Union of Democratic Mineworkers, when the first pit branch was formed in the Staffordshire coalfield.

About sixty men from Hem Heath, near Stoke, which employs 1,500 miners, attended the branch meeting in Hanley. A founder member, Mr Robert Leybourne, claimed that NUM activists at the pit had prevented a branch ballot being placed on the union's agenda.

Troops leave as water flows

Military teams which helped to alleviate a water shortage in Leeds caused by a mains failure started their withdrawal yesterday as supplies were restored to 50,000 homes.

About 20 of the 200 Army, RAF and Royal Navy water bowlers will stay as a back-up, and Royal Engineers pumping water for Leeds General Infirmary and St James's Hospital will stay on duty.

Women die in car crash

Lady Raynham, aged 40, of Partesley House, Tittleshall, North Norfolk, died in a head-on collision at the weekend, police said yesterday.

Her husband, Lord Raynham, escaped with minor cuts and bruises, but a passenger in the other car, Mrs Joan Walker, aged 48, of Eye Lane, East Rudham, died.

Pickets moved

Police and bailiffs moved at the weekend to remove pickets from Neasden Hospital, north west London. About 140 staff occupied the geriatric hospital in mid-October when Brent Health Authority decided to close it.

Rescuer dies

Mr Pearce Moore, aged 31, rescued his pregnant wife and two children from their home in Shantallow, Londonderry, yesterday but died in the flames in an attempt to save his third child.

No 10 intruder

The Home Office is to get a report on how an intruder who reached the roof of 10 Downing Street on Friday was arrested but released without charge on Saturday.

Hussein watch

An engraved watch given by King Hussein of Jordan fetched £200 at a charity auction yesterday, the Duke of Devonshire's Chatsworth estate, Derbyshire.

WHAT IS AN ARMAGNAC?

A. A piece of armour on the elbow joint much affected in the middle ages?

B. It's better than an almanac?

C. An ANAGRAM of ANAGRAM. See? [clue]

D. An ancient Brandy originally distilled by the Moors?

ANSWER:

Could I be right. But be sure to get the name of the armagnac right too.

JANNEAU

Very Old Armagnac Brandy

Community architecture: 1

Users encouraged to join team

In the first of two articles on community architecture, Charles Kervit, Architecture Correspondent, reports on the movement's growing momentum.

Community architecture, the process by which the users of buildings are directly involved in their design and management, has gained increasing momentum in several quarters since the launch of *The Times*/Royal Institute of British Architects Community Enterprise Scheme in September.

A shortlist will be announced in *The Times* on Wednesday of the second-stage entries selected from nearly 200 projects submitted for 1985-86.

The Prince of Wales, patron of the scheme, received a briefing on the American experience of restoring local democracy and revitalizing decaying inner cities during his recent visit to Washington. He was prevented from seeing examples at first hand, as he requested, for security reasons.

But as the new president of Business in the Community, he has also allied himself with those who believe that a "bottom up" approach is most likely to succeed in repeating American achievements in Britain. Commerce and industry, including the financial institutions, are seen to have a key role in this.

Last week, Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for the Environment, asked for a briefing on the grassroots movement having heard what the Prince had to say in the television programme, *The Pride Factor*.

Mr Baker is expected to discuss what he has learnt at a meeting tomorrow of Lord Whitelaw's informal meeting of ministers concerned with inner city problems.

The Government plans to introduce legislation next year to give council tenants greater autonomy, decentralizing power and responsibility and doing away with a tier of bureaucracy that often frustrates personal enterprise and initiative. Self-help and self-reliance are the fashionable words.

The approach adopted by the Liverpool housing co-operatives in building for themselves in recent months from the prince, Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Jeffrey Rooker, Labour's housing spokesman, even though it has been fought at every stage by the Militant council which believes it has the sole right to provide homes in the public sector.

Indeed, with the prospect of a general election within two years, the main parties are

having to review urgently their policies on the role of housing associations, co-operatives and neighbourhood trusts. A recent "green paper" published by the Social Democratic Party working party on housing, called *Housing: A Choice for All*, deals at length with the issues.

Mr Rod Hackney, the prince's adviser on community architecture, has been invited to address the Tory Reform Group on his 10-point plan for the inner cities, published in *The Times* in October.

Working with Riba's community architecture group, Mr Hackney's plan was adopted in a "White Paper" approved by the institute's policy committee last week, thus avoiding (or at least delaying) a threatened split from it by some of the institute's more radical members.

The "white paper" proposes a national community aid fund, an expansion of the successful Community Projects Fund, which gives local groups the means to employ professional consultants to improve their environment.

As reported in *The Times* two weeks ago, Mr Hackney is also to launch an inner city aid fund next month to finance capital projects and give people an equity stake in their neighbourhoods. Again it will be the business community - and particularly the banks, building societies, insurance and pension funds - which will be asked to exercise its social responsibility by backing it with some encouragement from the prince.

Tomorrow: Community Enterprise case studies

Ferry stoppage continues

Townsend Thoresen ferry services out of Dover face an indefinite shutdown after the management insisted on a "no-disruption" pledge from the National Union of Seamen which was due to end a 72-hour strike today.

Passengers travelling to Calais, Boulogne and Zeebrugge were warned last night that it was unlikely that there would be any services today. The Com-

pany's 10 vessels have been laid up in Dunkirk pending an assurance from the union.

The stoppage began when the company refused to accede to union demands for higher manning levels and more time off in response to the enlargement of freight vehicle capacity on two ships. A sympathy strike by Townsend seamen operating out of Felixstowe ended yesterday after 24 hours.

Screen to don't talk with

Screen to don't talk with

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The Children's Society. Needed now more than ever.

Eight complaints about Daily Mail upheld by Press Council

By Richard Dowden

The *Daily Mail* had eight complaints against it upheld by the Press Council in 1984, the Press Council says in its annual report published today.

The *Sun* was censured six times and the *Daily Express* and *Mail on Sunday* five times each.

The Press Council dealt with 1,193 complaints against newspapers and other publications during the year, the first time the number had exceeded 1,000, and an increase of nearly a third over the past two years. Of those complaints 779 were disallowed, withdrawn or ended in conciliation.

Sir Zelman Cowen, QC, in his first report as chairman of the Press Council, said: "It is plain nonsense to offer the glib judgment that press members (on the council) are apologists for the Press. They state very clearly what the free Press is entitled to expect in the way of elbow-room."

He added: "It is always impressive, and often moving, to observe the candour of their criticisms of departures from the paths of reasonableness and acceptable press conduct."

Sir Zelman regretted the continuing absence of the National Union of Journalists from the Press Council. There have been continuing discussions between the TUC media group and the Press Council in the hope of persuading the NUJ to return.

"It leaves the council wrongly proportioned. No one argues for a council in which public members are in a substantial majority over press members. It is not a situation which can continue indefinitely," Sir Zelman said.

The Press and the People (31st annual report of the Press Council, £8.50).

Substantial evidence justified the *Sunday Mirror* in vigorously expressing concern at extremism in the Federation of Conservative Students, the Press Council said yesterday. But the paper went too far in identifying individual students and implying that they held specific extreme beliefs, which they denied, the council added.

To that extent, it upheld a complaint by the federation against the newspaper. Mr Mark McGregor, the chairman, complained that the *Sunday Mirror* falsely suggested by

National newspapers cited in Press Council adjudication, 1984		
	Cases Upheld	Cases Disallowed
National morning papers		
Daily Express	5	4
Daily Mail	8	0
Daily Mirror	3	0
Daily Star	0	1
Daily Telegraph	0	0
The Guardian	0	0
The Sun	1	2
The Times	2	1
Sunday newspapers		
News of the World	2	4
Mail on Sunday	4	2
The Observer	0	0
Sunday Express	0	0
Sunday People	0	0
Sunday Telegraph	0	0
Sunday Times	0	0
Total		
	12	13

Final Reagan bid for tax reform votes

From Michael Binyon Washington

After having spent the weekend in intensive lobbying, President Reagan will today meet Republican leaders in the House of Representatives in a last-ditch attempt to persuade them to back his faltering plan to reform the US tax system.

Mr Reagan will go to Capitol Hill immediately after a memorial ceremony in Kentucky for 248 US soldiers killed in the Gander air crash. Despite optimistic White House projections on Friday, it does not yet look as though enough Republicans have been persuaded to support a procedural move allowing the tabling of the Tax Reform Bill.

In a weekend radio address, Mr Reagan appealed again to Congress for bipartisan support, saying that unless the impasse could be overturned the result could only be "a defeat for all Americans". He told House representatives that it was time to put aside politics on both sides of the aisle and there was no justification for not going forward.

The White House is still hoping to see debate on the Tax Reform Bill tomorrow, last day of the present session. But this depends on Mr Reagan's getting pledges of support from 50 to 75 House Republicans.

With waning Democratic enthusiasm, the Administration admits that delay now may lead to the Bill's slipping back in the timetable next year.

Meanwhile, in the final legislative flurry, Congressional leaders agreed on Saturday night to an important five-year Farm Bill package which gives farmers some \$52 billion (£36 billion) in support programmes over three years - \$2 billion more than the Administration wanted.

The House and Senate will vote today or tomorrow on this, ending months of bitter debate on the best way to help US agriculture while reducing rapidly mounting federal farm spending. In the light of the anger that has split over into violence on the farm belt, Mr Reagan is not thought likely to veto the Bill.

The Administration is now struggling to shape a 1987 Budget that will reduce the federal deficit. Among proposals being drafted is said to be the sale to private enterprise of the Federal Housing Administration, the 54-year-old government agency that provides insurance to more than \$1 million home buyers.

NEW YORK: The Office of Management and Budget is proposing to reduce Medicare physicians' fees and to cut spending on fighting AIDS as part of the 1987 Budget, (AP reports).

Doctors' fees under Medicare, the health insurance programme for 30 million elderly and disabled people, have been frozen since July.

Skiers fall 40ft as chair lift slips

Denver, Colorado (Reuters) - Forty-nine people were injured yesterday when the cable of a ski-resort chair lift slipped, dropping some skiers as much as 40 ft.

Many of the victims, at least 10 of whom were badly hurt, suffered broken limbs, fractures, chest injuries and internal bleeding. An official of the Keystone resort, 75 miles west of here, said the accident occurred when a supporting wheel slipped down a shaft and sent the chair down the mountain-side cable.

Bouncers 'attack' BBC team

Islamabad (AFP) - A BBC film team said they were attacked by a dozen cinema bouncers in Lahore, eastern Pakistan, after attempting to interview the owner about alleged drug offences.

The producers, Mr David Wickham, the reporter, Mr Peter Taylor, and a three-man film crew said police at a station opposite the cinema did not intervene. The police said later there had been a "slight misunderstanding" and that the cinema management had invited the crew to lunch afterwards.

Firm told to do community work

Dallas (Reuters) - A judge here ordered Rockwell International, the second largest US defence contractor, to perform community service as part of its punishment for defrauding the Government over a contract.

In an unusual ruling, Judge Buchmeyer instructed Rockwell to provide \$200,000 in services or cash to 19 Dallas community programmes. He also urged it to double the amount saying it would help to improve its public reputation.

Body found

Madrid - The body of Señor Mikel Zabaltz, a suspected Basque extremist who disappeared on November 26 when he allegedly escaped from police, was found yesterday floating in the river Bidasoa near the city of Pamplona.

Golfers vanish

Manila (AFP) - A search has been started for three officials of the United States Agency for International Development who vanished on Monday after a round of golf in Tarlac province north of here.

Wrong date

Belgrade (Reuters) - Several hundred thousand new Yugoslav banknotes have been issued giving 1930 as the death date of Marshal Tito, founder of the postwar communist state. He died in 1980.

Emigré 'weak'

Calais (AFP) - Mr Vladimir Leontiev, aged 43, the mystery Soviet emigré who arrived here on Thursday after three weeks "asleep" in a British hospital after a road accident, was said to be excessively weak yesterday because of malnutrition.

Birthrate boost

Bucharest (AP) - The Romanian Politburo has increased a special tax on families with no children and financial benefits to large families in an effort to increase the birthrate.

Embassy refuge

Ankara (AFP) - Mustafa Suleymanov, a Bulgarian journalist of Turkish origin, has been given asylum for the past eight months in the Turkish Embassy in Moscow, awaiting Soviet authorization to emigrate to Turkey, the Foreign Ministry said.

Oil boat rescue

Mexico City (AFP) - About 40 people had been rescued by nightfall after a boat servicing oil drilling platforms sank in a storm. Saturday off the southern coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

Stoning verdict

Dubai (Reuters) - An Indian journalist of Turkish origin, has been sentenced to death by stoning by an Islamic court in Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates for adultery with an Indian housemaid, newspapers reported. The maid was ordered to be deported.

Greens patch up their quarrel

The Social Democratic candidate for Chancellor, Herr Johannes Rau, has said that he would not form a coalition with the Greens.

The SPD very much favours the Greens who take a realistic attitude towards pollution, being defined as a willingness to compromise.

The coalition for the SPD, and the *Radikale*, in the weakest win for the *Radikale* is that the Greens are so "democratic" and "friendly" towards the environment, and executive appears to have no power to obstruct the Greens. It is in cooperation with Social Democrats on any other issues.

Peres ready to risk fall of coalition for deal with Egypt

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister, is now determined to settle his country's outstanding differences with Egypt, even at the risk of bringing down the coalition Government. He is ready to accept a quick decision by an arbitration panel, probably meeting in Geneva, on which country has sovereign rights over the Red Sea resort of Tabá.

There are many outstanding issues between the two countries, but the question of who owns the 700-yard beach at Tabá, from which Israel did not withdraw when it left the rest of Sinai, remains the most difficult.

Mr Peres made it clear long ago that he does not think it worth ruining the Camp David peace treaty for the sake of Tabá, especially as he says Israel has a good case to put to an arbitration panel.

But Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister and Likud leader, has refused so far to allow the dispute to be settled other than by negotiated conciliation. He argues that an imposed solution would merely cause bad feeling, because outside would end up a resentful loser.

The question of what happens to the lost has now been agreed between officials from both countries, and Mr Peres therefore believes Israel will not suffer too much, whatever the outcome.

Egypt agreed last week that, whatever the arbitration panel decided, both countries would continue to administer Tabá jointly with free access from both sides.

Under the terms of the coalition agreement, Mr Peres has to have the approval of the



M Guy Monier, owner of a Paris delicatessen specializing in truffles, showing a 23oz example bought at the start of the new season in the Périgord region of south-west France. The summer drought will mean prices even higher than the regular £250 a lb.

Ethiopian relief man disappears

Nairobi (AP) - Ethiopia's top famine relief official, Mr Dawit Wolde Giorgis, has vanished during a trip to the West, sources in Ethiopia said. He may be seeking asylum in the United States.

The defection, if true, would greatly embarrass Ethiopia's Marxist Government. Mr Dawit, as head of the Government's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, was internationally known for his impassioned pleas for aid to the country's famine victims.

Sources interviewed last week in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, privately acknowledged that Mr Dawit's return from a trip to Europe and the United States was nearly three weeks overdue.

The sources, all of whom requested anonymity, included commission officials, Western diplomats and acquaintances.

He left Ethiopia on October 25 for a tour of Western capitals to solicit donations for famine relief.

One of his brothers defected to the United States in September.

The State Department yesterday refused to comment on the reported request for asylum by Mr Dawit. A spokesman said the department had seen a news report on the matter, but, in keeping with normal practice on asylum questions, could not confirm nor deny it (Michael Binyon writes).

Spain trades insults with Cuba over kidnap

From Harry Debelias, Madrid

The attempt by four Cuban Embassy staff in Madrid to abduct a high-ranking Cuban defector with vital information about espionage operations may upset the plans of the Prime Minister, Señor Felipe González, to make his first formal visit to Cuba.

The incident on Friday led to immediate explosion of the would-be kidnappers, though three of the four did not enjoy diplomatic immunity. It also led to widespread criticism of the Spanish Government for being soft on the Castro regime.

Amid an exchange of communications containing language that was hardly diplomatic, the Cuban Vice-Consul, Señor Angel Alberto León, and three Cuban Embassy employees were hustled on to a Cubana Airlines on Saturday bound for Havana. They had spent the night under police guard at Madrid's Barajas airport.

The influential newspaper, *El País*, closely identified with the Government, quoted "a high official" as saying that the Prime Minister's planned trip to Cuba, postponed from last July to an indefinite date early next year, would now be "impossible".

A chorus of newspapers wondered yesterday why Señor González's Government expelled the three Cubans, who did not have diplomatic status, instead of bringing them to trial, and also why it did not expel the Cuban Ambassador, Señor Oscar García Fernández, in spite of his claim that he gave no orders for the kidnap attempt and had no advance knowledge of the incident.

The Spanish Foreign Ministry rejected a Havana communiqué which said it was "a lie" to refer to the would-be victim as a political exile, called him "a common thief", and accused Spain of "associating itself with his immoral conduct" by offering him assistance.

The communiqué argued that the exile had \$300,000 in Cuban Government funds in a bank account in Madrid in his own name.

The Spanish Foreign Ministry's rebuttal said the communiqué contained "false statements and intolerable comments about the comportment of the Spanish Government".

Newsman blame police for township clash

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

A television cameraman was in hospital with a serious leg injury yesterday, after a confrontation between police and foreign journalists in a black township which newsmen blamed on police provocation.

Mr Brian Tilley, a spokesman at Johannesburg General Hospital said a "foreign object" had been sighted near the break but declined to say whether or not it was a bullet.

Eight foreign newsmen, including Mr Tilley who work for Dutch television, were detained on Saturday in Mamelodi township, outside Pretoria, where 14 police were killed when police opened on a protest march last month.

They were attempting to cover the funeral of two of the people who were shot and of a two-month-old girl who is said to have choked to death when the police fired tear gas into her home. Although Mamelodi is not within a magisterial district covered by the state of emergency and technically does not fall under the ban on media access imposed last month, foreign correspondents and camera crews were escorted out of the township a week ago when 12 of them were killed and buried at a mass funeral.

On Saturday, according to an eye-witness account reported by the South African Press Association: "Two white uniformed policemen grabbed two CBS cameramen, held pistols to their heads, and marched them down the road." This had provoked people in a 2,000-strong crowd to shouting and throwing stones into the marching column.

Mr Bill Mutschmann, CBS bureau chief in Johannesburg, said the CBS crew had kept its camera running during the incident and that it had been filed to New York. "The police started this one," he said. "If they hadn't harassed them and drawn their pistols, probably nothing would have happened."

Envoy's sons 'confessed to murder'

Moscow (Reuters) - The Mexican Ambassador to the Soviet Union said yesterday that the son and stepson of a Mexican diplomat murdered in Moscow had confessed to the killing.

Mamuel Portillo Quevedo, an embassy counsellor, was shot with his maid, María del Carmen Cruz Hernández, on October 30 at his apartment in one of Moscow's compounds for foreigners.

Soviet police last month arrested his former wife, Valentina Sumin.

The Mexican Ambassador, Señor Horacio Flores de la Peña, said that the counsellor's stepson Jorge, aged 22, and son José, aged 15, had confessed to the double killing.

He said the counsellor's former wife had been indicted on charges of smuggling and selling luxury goods.

Miss Mankiller takes over as Cherokee chief

From Trevor Fishlock New York

Miss Wilma Mankiller has been installed as the first woman chief of the Cherokee Indian tribe, the second largest tribe in America, after the Navajo. She took the leadership automatically when the former chief, Mr Ross Swimmer, became head of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington.

On her way to the top Miss Mankiller has overcome the misgivings of some of the men in the tribe.

Miss Mankiller is the daughter of a full-blood Cherokee father and a white mother.

Today the Cherokees are one of the most progressive tribes and run a cattle ranch, motel, timber business and an electronics factory. But, as with most Indian tribes, high unemployment and poor health care and education remain considerable problems and are high on Miss Mankiller's agenda.

Costa Rica allows peace marchers a brief stay

From Martha Honey, San José

Four hundred pacifists on an international peace march through Central America have received permission to proceed into Costa Rica with police protection and get away from a right-wing mob holding them just inside the country's southern border with Panama.

After lengthy negotiations with local organizers of the march, the Government agreed to allow the pacifists to remain in the country for 72 hours but denied permission for public rallies and marches. Instead, the pacifists plan to meet community, religious, students and trade union groups.

The pacifists spent a rainy Saturday night aboard buses at the border. They were blocked by an angry crowd from the paramilitary organization, Free Costa Rica. The mob, mostly young men, shouted anti-communist and anti-Nicaraguan slogans, jeered the pacifists, lined up across the road, and occupied the customs office.

March organizers said they had expected a warm reception. But last week President Monge, the architect of the country's neutrality, took a hard line, labelling the marchers "false pacifists" who could not "tell us Costa Ricans what peace is".

The march has been endorsed by the Socialist International and prominent politicians including Herr Willy Brandt, Senator Edward Kennedy, and the Swedish Prime Minister, Mr Olof Palme. Celebrities such as Miss Julie Christie, the actress, and Mr Martin Sheen, the actor, are expected to participate in various parts of the six-week march.

WASHINGTON: Five of the Costa Rican Ambassador's family were slightly injured when a fire, described as suspect, caused \$450,000 (£306,000) worth of damage to the embassy building here yesterday (AFP reports). Two other people were also hurt.

Rural group predicts farm crisis

By Robin Young

An alliance of rural organizations predicts today that unless the Government changes its attitude to agriculture there will be "profound tension and pain in the agricultural industry and further weakening of the rural economy".

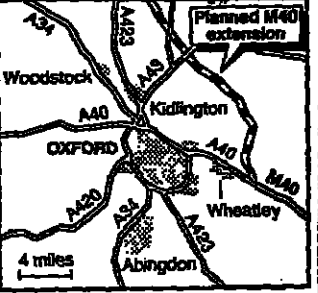
Rural Voice, which brings together nine national organizations, says that agriculture should be regarded as a multi-purpose industry, and not merely as the producer of food.

In a policy statement released today, the alliance argues that the Government's financial support to farmers should be geared to landscape and wildlife conservation, forestry and farm-based enterprises, such as tourism and alternative sources of energy, as well as food production.

The Ministry of Agriculture's advisory services should be diversified to help farmers to develop new sources of income, and government funds withdrawn from agricultural support should be partly reallocated to rural job creation, particularly through the Development Commission and the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas.

The alliance also calls on the Government to co-ordinate policies for agriculture, conservation and employment with such agencies as the Forestry and Countryside commissions, the Nature Conservancy Council, English Heritage and the English Tourist Board.

Agriculture and the Rural Economy: A Rural Voice Policy Statement (Rural Voice, 26 Bedford Square, London, WC1B 3HU; no price given).



Hospice hall

Thorpe Hall, a mansion built at Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, in 1956 for the Lord Chief Justice, is to be sold for £241,000 to the Sue Ryder Foundation for use as a hospice for cancer patients.

£15m EEC aid

The Outer Hebrides are to receive £15 million over five years to improve living and working conditions in the islands and to encourage tourism and industry.

Christmas sack

Two hundred workers at CBS Toys in Woodley and Wokingham in Berkshire, makers of the Rubik cube and Cabbage Patch Kids, have been made redundant.

Lord Young expects UK exports to China will double in five years

From Donald MacIntyre
Peking

Britain's share of China's rapidly increasing foreign trade should more than double to 5 per cent by the early 1990s, Lord Young of Graffham, Secretary of State for Employment, said in Peking.

This target was set as the Chinese Government agreed on a list of six new capital projects to be undertaken by British suppliers with the support of "soft credit" from the UK Government. In 1983 China's imports totalled about £9 billion.

Lord Young confirmed after meeting the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, that the Government was planning a "substantial" increase in the £100 million low interest loan already agreed this October for the support of UK exports to China. Although ministers have yet to agree a figure for the increase in the loan, which allows a five year delay before the payment of interest at 15 per cent over five years, the amount of the loan is likely at least to double.

The list of the first six projects to qualify for "soft loans" from Britain were drawn up by officials of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade in detailed talks with British officials.

Mao lives again in birthday film

Peking (AFP) - The 92nd anniversary of Mao Tse-tung's birth this month is to be marked with a potentially controversial television drama for the first time since Mr Deng Xiaoping consolidated power in 1978, Chinese sources said.

The 50-minute programme was to have been broadcast on the 90th anniversary of Mao's birth in 1983, but production was blocked by officials bitter at Mao's role in launching the Cultural Revolution and the ultra-period that followed.

The drama depicts him paying his respects at his parents' tomb and telling peasants not to "exaggerate their harvests".

The Chinese have expressed a clear preference for British suppliers on the projects. They include a big coal-fired power station on the Yangtze River, for which both General Electric and Northern Electrical Industries have submitted bids, equipment for a tractor factory where Lucas expects to be a substantial supplier, and four machinery and equipment projects.

British officials have submitted a list of 20 further projects which the British Government would like to allocate for similar coverage by low-cost credit. In the potentially huge telecommunications market this includes a digital switching system in the Sichuan province.

The mission, which includes senior telecommunications experts from Cable and Wireless, Plessey, STC and GEC, flew out to Chengdu in the heart of the province for talks with provincial officials. The projects also include optical fibre manufacture in Shanghai, in which STC have an interest, and biggest of all, up to £500 million which will be spent on a telephone system for the Yangtze delta.

The Chinese Prime Minister told Lord Young yesterday that he welcomed the mission, but he said that British success in trading with China would depend on being competitive in quality and price.

Mr Lester George, central services director of Ferranti, said he was now much more optimistic about the company's bid to build China's first advanced technology integrated circuit plant. He said Ferranti would continue to insist that a portion of foreign exchange would be remitted home in profits.

Haig puts the case for Nato unity

By Nicholas Ashford
Diplomatic Correspondent

It is three years since General Alexander Haig angrily resigned as President Reagan's Secretary of State, but he still speaks with the same degree of authority and the same mangled syntax - affectionately dubbed "Haig-speak" - as he did when in office.

Now, however, his voice is being heeded not only by those who value the opinions of a man who was Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, chief of staff in the Nixon White House and an aide to Dr Henry Kissinger before taking over the State Department, but also by political pundits who expect to see him in the race for the Republican presidential nomination in 1988.

Mr Haig, now a businessman, research fellow and lecturer, makes no secret of his presidential ambitions, though he said in an interview with *The Times*, it was still too early to reveal if and when he will throw his hat into the ring.

For the moment he does not want to do anything that might divert attention or support from President Reagan's economic and defence programmes. He may have had his differences with the President while in office, but he remains one of Mr Reagan's staunchest admirers.

Mr Haig has just been in Britain talking on the subject about which he cares most - the need for transatlantic unity between the US and its European Nato allies. "If we don't hang together, we will all hang separately," he said.

In his audience were trade unionists who might normally be expected to have little in common with a former American general who believes passionately in strengthening American nuclear power and considers Star Wars essential to the security of the West.

However, Mr Haig states his case with frankness and good humour, and his audience was clearly impressed both by the man and by his message.

Mr Haig has lost none of the bluntness for which he was celebrated, and which made him many enemies in the Reagan Administration. In the interview he described the initial unravelling of President Reagan's Star Wars programme in 1983 as a disaster which had done much to



General Haig at the Chesterfield Hotel in London: a staunch admirer of the President (Photograph: Dod Miller).

contribute to European misgivings about the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI). "It will take a long time to recoup," he said.

He was equally critical about American policy in Lebanon. "Every time we put our feet in there, we muck it up. We'll pay the price for decades."

Nor is he prepared to join the Western chorus of appreciation of Mr Gorbachev, who has succeeded in presenting himself as a modern, reformist Soviet leader. While conceding it is still too early to make an assessment, his impression is that Mr Gorbachev is "a neo-Stalinist with a steel fist in a velvet glove".

Having spent many hours negotiating with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the former Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Haig has no illusions about dealing with the Soviet Union. Any Soviet

Shares boost confidence

Radical change pulls 'Le Monde' back from brink of crisis

From Diana Geddes, Paris

This time last year *Le Monde*, France's leading daily and one of the world's great newspapers, was fighting for its life. Advertising revenue had slumped, sales seemed to be in irreversible decline, and the coffers were empty. There was not even enough money to pay the staff to the end of the year.

Now, after a new editor, an ambitious rescue plan and the injection for the first time of outside capital into the journalist-dominated private company, its future looks much brighter.

Sales are up for the first time in more than three years. Advertising revenue has risen by 6 per cent and is expected to climb another 14 per cent next year. The workforce has been cut by a sixth.

A 22 million franc (£2 million) trading loss in 1984 has been turned into a 10 million franc profit, and accumulated debts of 90 million francs have been transformed into net assets of 100 million francs.

This has been achieved without recourse to some wealthy press magnate, without strikes and without loss of editorial quality or intellectual vigour.

Indeed, the left-of-centre paper seems to have gained in stature, shedding some of its complacency and verbosity and becoming more independently critical of France's Socialist Government. Morale among the journalists has improved beyond bounds.

Most of the credit must be given to M. André Fontaine, aged 64, a journalist with *Le Monde* for the past 38 years who was elected editor-in-chief in January by an overwhelming majority of shareholders.

Despite the strength of the vote, however, many still had misgivings. Granted, he was a

distinguished journalist with excellent contacts and much easy charm. But was that really the kind of man capable of taking the tough action needed to lift the paper out of its crisis? It seems that he was.

The paper's workforce has been trimmed from 1,200 to 1,000, though journalist numbers are maintained. Salaries have been cut by an average 10 per cent. The number of pages has been reduced. Advertising has been moved off into a subsidiary, of which *Le Monde* owns 51 per cent.

The paper's offices, near the Opéra, have been sold for 147 million francs (£13 million), much more than expected, and are being leased back at 10 million francs a year.

Outside capital has been gained by inviting readers to subscribe to 30,000 new 500-franc shares.

The subscription, opened on December 2 after an "open day" at the *Le Monde* offices attended by more than 10,000 visitors, was due to close at the end of the month. It is a mark of new confidence that the shares were sold out within 10 days.

A further 16.5 million francs is being raised by selling shares to other individuals and companies, trimming the proportion held by staff journalists from 40 per cent to 30 per cent. They will continue, however, to have the right of veto over any decision affecting the paper's content or management.

M. Fontaine is studying a new plan to develop and diversify the paper's activities. Changes have already been made - the print is larger, the articles shorter, a summary of contents is carried on the front page.

DC8 aborted take-offs

Investigators seeking the cause of the troop plane crash in Newfoundland will examine flight recorders showing that the DC8 had twice aborted take-offs this year (Trevor Fishlock writes from New York).

In particular, they want to know more about the aircraft's aborted take-off in Michigan a month ago. At that time there were 99 Marine reservists on board, all sitting at the rear. As

the aircraft's nose lifted, the tail struck the runway with a loud noise. The take-off was stopped. The same aircraft aborted a take-off in Ohio in July. Arrow Air, the plane's owner, said there had been mechanical problems. So far investigators have found no evidence to explain why the airliner suddenly lost height and crashed into woods at the end of the Gander runway, killing all 248 passengers and eight crew.

France to build big Chinese nuclear station

From Diana Geddes
Paris

France and China have signed an agreement in principle for France to build a big nuclear power station at Daya Bay in Guangdong province, near Hong Kong. The agreement is expected to lead soon to a contract worth about 10 billion francs (£900 million).

A French company, Framatome, is to supply the two 900 megawatt reactors for Daya Bay and EDF, the French electricity company, is to co-ordinate the project.

British stake? The Sino-French agreement was welcomed by British diplomatic sources in China yesterday (Donald MacIntyre writes from Peking). GEC is bidding for the conventional turbo-generator part of the contract.

Ji visit to Hong Kong raises fears for future

From David Bonavia, Hong Kong

Some public figures in Hong Kong, particularly British-trained lawyers, are complaining that the visit of Mr Ji Pengfei, head of China's Office for Hong Kong and Macao, is a form of interference in local affairs before the reversion of sovereignty over the territory to China in 1997.

Meanwhile, Mr Ji is continuing his 12-day programme of sightseeing and social engagements, with little time set aside for serious discussion with local officials. Yesterday he toured the Chinese University and housing developments in the New Territories.

The critics of the visit have said in the local media that such a clear indication of China's desire to exert influence over Hong Kong infringes the terms of the 1984 Sino-British agree-

ment on the territory's future, which promises full British control until 1997, and local autonomy with a capitalist system and British legal code after that.

The controversy was fuelled last week by an outcry against the self-election of the standing committee which is to consult local opinion on Hong Kong's "constitution" or "basic law", which is to be drawn up in Peking.

A more democratic system returned the same candidates. Pro-Peking committee members - one of the most prominent of whom is Sir Yuet-Kong Pao, shipping magnate - claim that an election can be held by "consultation", not necessarily by votes. This is deemed by many to be a bad omen for the future of Hong Kong's democratic institutions.

IS THE GOVERNMENT GENUINELY LOOKING AT BOTH CROSS CHANNEL PROPOSALS?

Government representatives from Britain and France are currently evaluating various proposals for a Channel fixed link. Both governments are keen to reach a final decision in early 1986. (How on earth can they wade through an estimated 10 tons of documentation so quickly?)

This determination to force the issue suggests that both governments have already made up their minds - there will be a Channel fixed link, come hell or high water.

Quite clearly, both governments are suffering from tunnel vision. They are closing their eyes to the fact that the ferries already provide a flexible and efficient service. A service that offers a wide choice of points of arrival and departure.

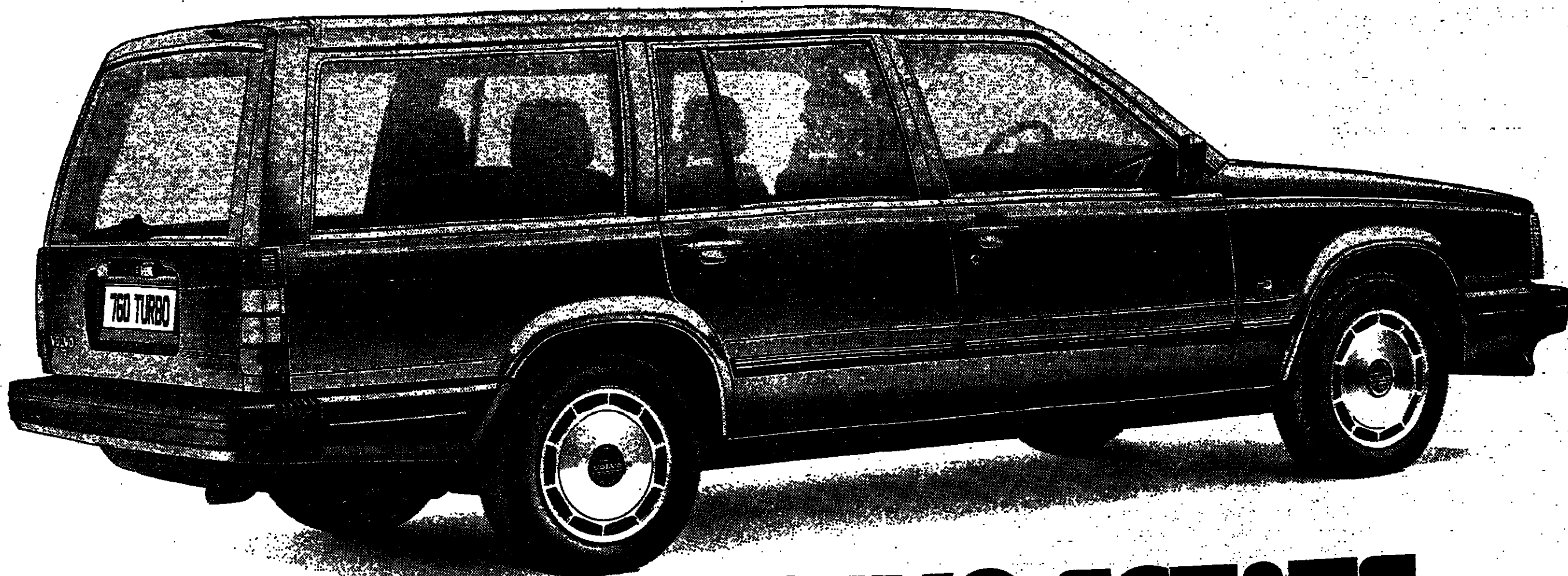
And with the advent of 'Super Ferries', this cross-Channel proposal will offer cheaper fares than any fixed link can promise. A fixed link needs to create a monopoly to be financially viable. This would sink all the Continental ferry routes, not just Dover-Calais and open the floodgates to higher fixed link fares.

No matter what the British government might say, one thing is crystal clear. It is only looking at half of the story. And by doing so, it is turning a blind eye to the case for Britain's cross-Channel ferries.

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Both the front seats are heated as are the electrically adjusted door mirrors.

You can choose whether to sit on soft velour or the finest glove leather. Either way, you'll be sitting pretty.

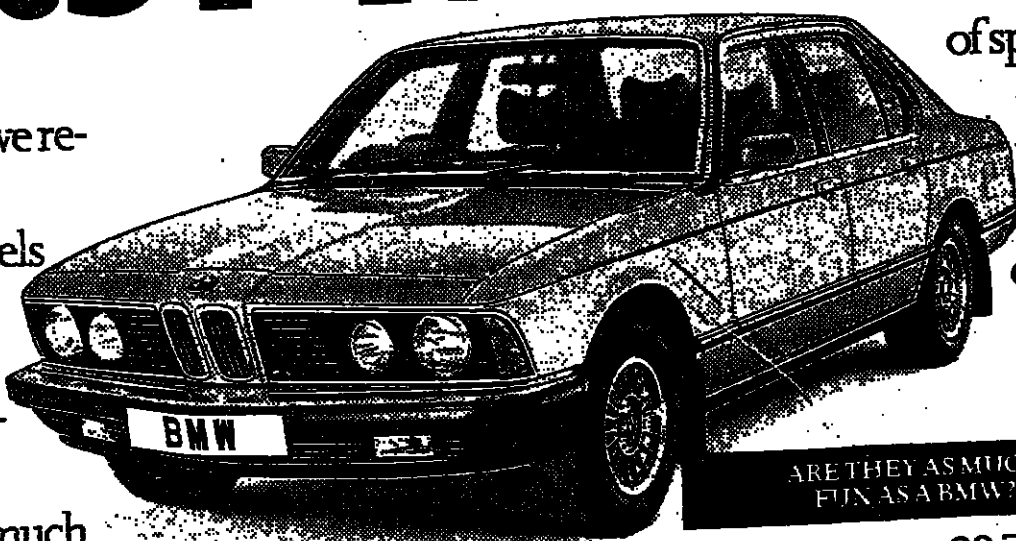
The angled dashboard means everything is beautifully to hand.

At the back, the rear seat splits to give you even more loading versatility than normal.

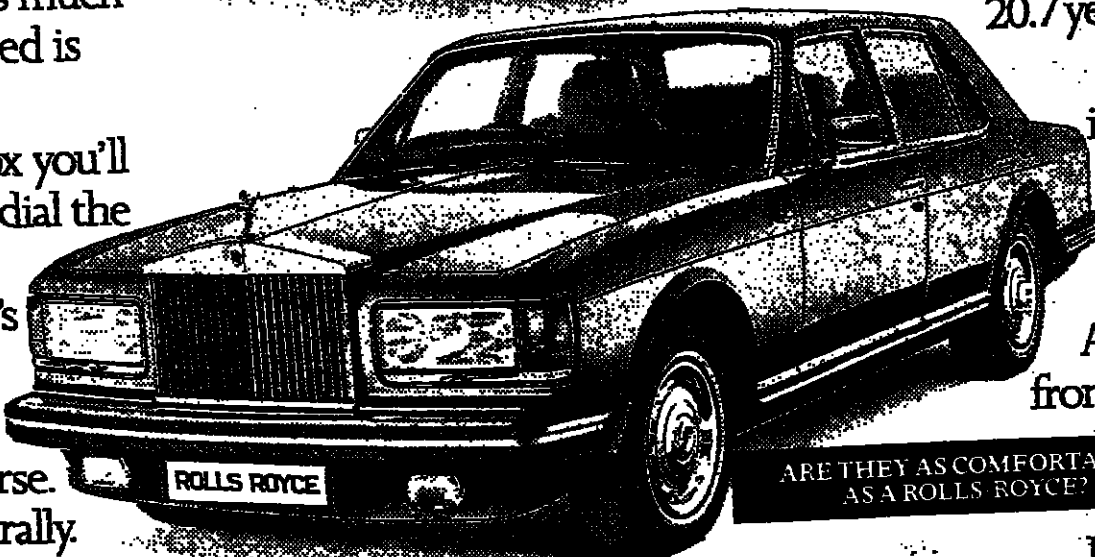
With the seat right down there's 75 cubic feet of usable space; enough to take a 6 ft sofa. (Try cramming that in the boot of a BMW.)

There are five new Volvo estates with prices ranging from under £11,000 to just over £17,000.

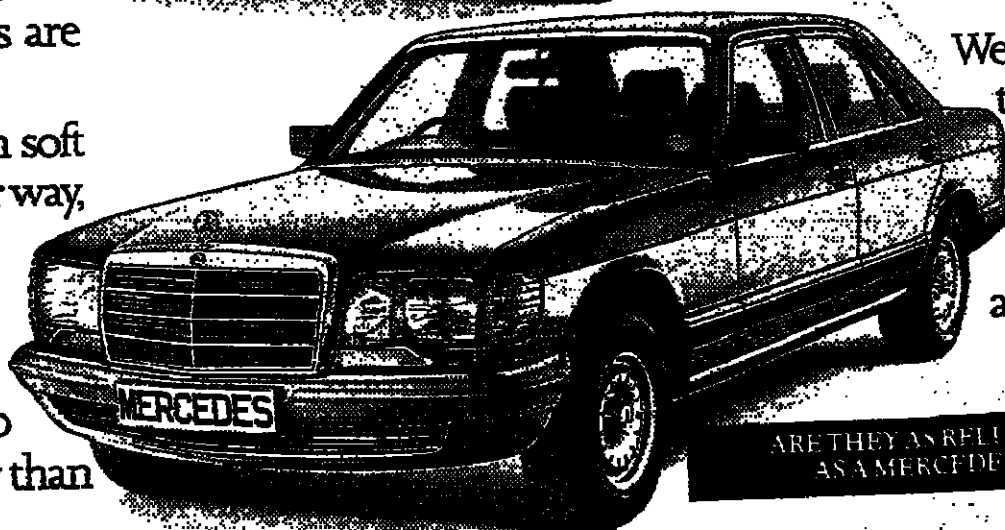
They come with several engine and transmission options and different levels



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It will be built like a Volvo.

According to Government statistics in Sweden, the Volvo now has an average life expectancy of 20.7 years. Longer than any other car tested.

(The life expectancy of the people inside the car isn't ignored either, so all the estates have a host of safety features from crumple zones to burst-proof locks.)

All of which you might have expected from Volvo. What you won't have expected from an estate car is the sheer driving pleasure.

For a start, the cars are extremely quiet. We've used more sound-proofing material than ever before, even in the tailgate.

The turning circle is remarkably small (at 32'6" it's tighter than that of a VW Golf) and there's power-assisted steering as standard.

As for road-holding, our patented rear axle design helps give the Volvo safe and predictable handling.

If you'd like to judge all this for yourself, the new Volvo estates are at your nearest Volvo dealer now.

Take a test-drive, even if you're not looking for an estate car.

The new Volvos are the first cars with the capacity to be great estates and great cars.

Don't miss them. **VOLVO**

Assam voting begins

Gandhi party faces uphill struggle after tough state election campaign

From Michael Hamlyn, Barpeta, Assam

The last time election fever hit the state of Assam, 7,000 people died. The campaign for today's election to the State Assembly and for the state's 14 parliamentary seats has, by contrast, been violence-free.

There have been minor disputes between the two main rival camps, but no serious competitive poster-tearing has occurred. But that has been all.

The contest, however, has been keenly fought. As campaigning closed, more than 100,000 young supporters of the new Assamese political party, the Asom Gana Parishad (AGP) - the Assam People's Council - were seen in the capital, Gauhati, chanting slogans and waving banners in a demonstration of hostility to the ruling party of the country's prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

Mr Gandhi's Congress (I) is having a tough time holding on to power here. In that stretch of the Brahmaputra Valley known as Lower Assam, the AGP - its badge is the Assamese elephant - is overwhelming. Scarcely a wall or building goes undecorated by AGP slogans in Assamese, or English, and elephant pictures and models are everywhere.

Even in this small market

town, Mr Gandhi was greeted by thousands of supporters of the AGP, many waving green-and-white flags, when he addressed a meeting in the municipal grounds.

mainly - are expected to provide a Congress counterweight to the highest-caste Hindu influence of the AGP, the leaders of which have been conducting a six-year campaign against the continuing flow of immigrants from neighbouring Bangladesh.

But the Muslims have been upset by the accord Mr Gandhi signed with the agitation leaders, which aims to disenfranchise those who are detected as having immigrated illegally between 1966 and 1971, and to expel those who arrived afterwards.

They have established their own political organization, the United Minorities Front, and put up candidates who in some districts will split the Congress vote.

In Barpeta, the Congress parliamentary candidate, Mr Ismail Hussain Khan, who is seeking to return to the Lok Sabha for the third time, admits he has an uphill struggle. Of the 10 assembly constituencies that make up his parliamentary district, four he reckons are dominated by the front. Three have an Assamese Hindu majority and are likely to return AGP candidates. Only three are mixed enough to give him any real support.

Kindly convey to Mr Gandhi, "that his mother came first as President of the Assam political conference in 1956, and then again during the election campaigns of 1976, '77 and '78. Each time she made promises to us which have not been fulfilled."

Disappointment felt by the immigrant community is a highly significant factor in Barpeta, and indeed all over Lower Assam. For the immigrants - Bengali Muslims,

CHINA
BHUTAN
Gauhati
BURMA
ASSAM
INDIA
BANGLADESH

From David Watts, Tokyo

The Rising Sun outshines US

JAPAN AS NUMBER 1

By the time businessmen see in the New Year, prizing for prosperity, Japan will have become the developed world's biggest creditor nation.

When winter closed in on American-occupied Japan 40 years ago, the island was grinding for anything they could get, many of them starving. Industry was virtually non-existent. Exports did not start moving until 1947.

But this year Japanese cumulative investments abroad will overtake those of the United States at more than \$100 billion. Japan, the number one exporter of a vast range of manufactures, will also be the world's biggest exporter of money, most of it tied up in

foreign plants, buildings offices and ventures of one kind and another. But that sum takes no account of the billions of dollars that Japanese spend on bonds and other shorter-term investments in foreign countries.

Japanese firms have been successful not least because they have been funded by a people who are also great savers. The Japanese postal savings bank is the biggest of its kind in the world with deposits of 98.5 trillion yen and only two American banks can rate with Japan's top five in terms of deposits and assets.

Japanese industry will post



Pocket calculators epitomize Japan's pre-eminence in technological wizardry helping it dominate world trade.

another new record in world trade with a surplus of around \$50 billion this year, propelled by the world's highest level of robotization. By the end of last year firms had installed 67,300 robots and the number is climbing monthly.

But if spectacular Japanese successes have been achieved by the longest working hours and superior levels of output per man then its failures are equally dramatic. What other public corporation could rival Japan National Railways

(JNR) for its ability to lose money?

Arguably its the world's most expensive pork barrel which at the behest of politicians builds and runs lines which could never hope to make money. Last year alone the state railway lost 1,843.6 billion yen (\$6.1 billion).

Almost 25 years ago the Japanese shipbuilding industry overtook Britain's and went on to carve out a steady share of more than half of the world market. Their nearest competitors, the South Koreans, are far behind with a mere 15 per cent of the pickings. Nonetheless, the Japanese will have to slim to stay ahead, cutting the workforce by almost a third in the next few years.

In car-making Japanese manufacturers pulled ahead of Detroit in 1983 only to fall behind again last year in round figures. Japanese car production in the United States, though classified as American, will climb steeply over the next few years to give Japan the undisputed title of king of the road.

Japanese supremacy in 35mm cameras, video recorders, colour TV sets, microwave ovens, electronic calculators and motor-cycles is now so well-established as to be unassailable barring a revolution in Western fortunes.

In the developed world it is now well nigh impossible to find a home without something bearing that inscription which is both a threat and a promise at the same time: Made in Japan.

Tomorrow: Social supremacy

Tass praise for better relations with Tokyo

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The significant improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and Japan was underscored at the weekend when Tass released a long commentary praising the change in diplomatic climate between Moscow and Tokyo.

This switch away from the antipathy which has dogged the relationship for many years is mainly attributed to Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader. It is expected to be cemented in the new year when Mr Eduard Shevardnadze becomes the first Soviet Foreign Minister to visit Tokyo since the 1970s.

The Tass analysis pointed to several indicators, including accords reached on trade, fisheries and taxation. It reported that trade had increased in 1985 after two years of decline and added that there was a large potential for co-operation in science and technology.

Western diplomats believe Mr Gorbachev is looking towards Japan to play a large role in his campaign to modernize the Soviet economy.

Until this year, relations had been soured by the 1979 Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and a long-standing territorial dispute over the sovereignty of the Kuril Islands north of Hokkaido.

Peace pact still evades Ugandans

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

The red carpet was in place at Nairobi's International Conference Centre. A U-shaped table waited for the delegate. Television cameras were in position and reporters from all over the world waited.

But the principals in the long-running diplomatic drama - the Ugandan leader, General Tito Okello, his rival, the chief of the National Resistance Army, Mr Yoweri Museveni, and President Moi of Kenya, did not show up. According to a Kenyan official, the signing of Uganda's long-awaited peace agreement was postponed for the third day running until today. And the television crews went home.

Despite intense pressure from President Moi, chairing the talks, and requested statements from both sides that they want to co-operate in the future government of Uganda, the discussions still have not ended.

Hopes rose when General Okello flew here at the weekend and had several meetings with President Moi. The Foreign Minister, Mr Olara Otunou, flew back to Uganda on Saturday to consult with representatives of the smaller guerrilla groups there.

A British military team, headed by Major-general Tony Pollard, Commandant of the School of Infantry at Warminster, is also waiting here. Britain, Kenya and Tanzania have been asked to help in integrating the NRA guerrillas into the Ugandan Army.

Go-ahead by Ershad for open politics

From Ahmed Fazi, Dhaka

President Ershad of Bangladesh yesterday announced the lifting of a nine-month-old ban on open political activities from January 1, as a step to restoring democracy and civilian government after almost four years of army rule.

In a radio and television broadcast on the eve of the country's National Day, Lieutenant-General Ershad said he would hold general elections, including presidential polls, after a proper political climate had been created.

The lifting of the ban comes after the two main opposition alliances made plans to hold rallies and demonstrations today in defiance of martial law. General Ershad yesterday appealed to the Opposition to help restore democracy and pledged to set up an elected government in the shortest possible time. Earlier, he had said elections would be held by April next year.

"We have lost much time in squabbles and hatred" said General Ershad, who seized power in March 1982. In an earlier public meeting, he said he would open talks with the allies and the fundamentalist Jamaat-e-Islami for agreement on dates for the elections and also for assurances of their participation.

The alliance expressed fears of rigging in favour of the pro-military National Front if elections were held under martial law. Previous attempts to hold elections have been foiled by opposition boycott threats.

Quebec ready to lift ban on signs in English

From John Best, Ottawa

The new Liberal Government of Quebec is moving to correct a serious source of irritation among English-language residents of the mostly French-speaking province.

Mr Robert Bourassa, the Premier, said that his administration is likely to stop prosecuting people who display signs in English.

Under Quebec's French-language charter Bill 101, enacted several years ago when the nationalist Parti Quebecois was in power, it is illegal to display publicly a non-French sign in the province. This extraordinary law applied to businesses, institutions and private residences. There are few exceptions.

Mr Bourassa, who took office on Thursday, told reporters in Quebec City on Friday that the Government will not seek to amend the law until its legality is decided by the courts, but prosecutions will in the meantime be suspended.

More than 1,600 charges are pending under the law, of which

600 involve signs on business premises and 300 on produce labels.

The Quebec Superior Court earlier this year said that the law conflicted with Canada's Federal Charter of Rights and Freedoms, a ruling that is the subject of an appeal in another court.

Mr Bourassa also announced that he will seek a seat in the provincial legislature at a January 20 by-election in Montreal's St Laurent constituency. The Premier suffered a humiliating personal defeat in Bertrand's constituency in the provincial general election on December 2, won by the Liberals in a landslide.

Mr Bourassa also met Mr Brian Mulroney, the Canadian Prime Minister, in Montreal for the first time since the election. He reiterated his intention to press for a provincial veto in the coming Canada-US free trade negotiations, a position Mr Mulroney made clear he did not appreciate.

Jakarta pirate Live Aid profit may go to Africa

The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, says that Indonesian piracy involves fraud and that moves should be taken to send the profits to African famine victims (our Jakarta Correspondent writes).

Dr Mochtar's statement, made as he left for Australia at the weekend, was welcomed by a public embarrassed and humiliated by domestic press cartoons depicting Indonesia as an ally cat stealing food from starving African children. He said that he had instructed

his aides to pass this official opinion to the Justice Department and the Attorney-General.

The fraud, he said, came not from tape piracy, because Indonesia is not a signatory of the International Copyright Convention, but in copying the original cover, which says that sales proceeds will go to famine relief in Africa, without remitting the funds.

Spokesmen for the Justice Department say that the results of their investigation will be passed on to the Foreign Ministry, but gave no time schedule.

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£ 3,000	£ 30.00	£12,000	£120.00	£25,000	£250.00
£ 4,000	£ 40.00	£13,000	£130.00	£30,000	£300.00
£ 5,000	£ 50.00	£14,000	£140.00	£35,000	£350.00
£ 6,000	£ 60.00	£15,000	£150.00	£40,000	£400.00
£ 7,000	£ 70.00	£16,000	£160.00	£45,000	£450.00
£ 8,000	£ 80.00	£17,000	£170.00	£50,000	£500.00
£ 9,000	£ 90.00	£18,000	£180.00	You can hold any amount from £2,000 up to £50,000 in multiples of £1,000. Each £1,000 of Income Bonds produces an average of £10.00 a month - £120.00 a year.	
£10,000	£100.00	£19,000	£190.00		

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Currently you'll get 12% p.a. interest on your Income Bonds and the table above shows what this will pay you.

Enjoy life with a monthly income. The interest is sent on the 5th of each month direct to your home or your bank. It means some extra money coming in regularly to help pay the bills or simply to spend enjoying life.

Your savings are never touched. Your monthly cheque represents the interest on your investment, so you can enjoy an extra monthly income and be sure that your capital is completely safe - the cash you put in is the cash you'll get back.

High rate of interest. Income Bonds currently pay 12% p.a. gross. The rate paid may change from time to time, but it will be kept competitive. Interest is calculated on a day to day basis. It is paid in full and is subject to tax if you are a taxpayer.

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Invest here and now. You can be sure your investment will always provide a worthwhile income - month in, month out. All you have to do is complete the coupon and send it with your cheque (payable to 'National Savings') to NSIB, Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, Lancs. FY3 9YP. Or ask for an application form at your Post Office.

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PROSPECTUS 1 October 1984

1. The Director of Savings has approved the National Savings Income Bonds (NSIBs) for sale to the public. The Bonds are issued by the National Savings and Investments Board (NSIB).

2. The Bonds are a Government security issued under the National Loans Act 1968. They are guaranteed by the National Savings and Investments Board (NSIB).

3. The Bonds are available in denominations of £2,000, £3,000, £4,000, £5,000, £6,000, £7,000, £8,000, £9,000 and £10,000.

4. The Bonds are available to all persons who are at least 16 years of age on the date of purchase.

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Initial minimum of £2,000 and multiples of £1,000 to a maximum of £50,000

1. I/we accept the terms of the Prospectus and apply for a Bond to the value of: £

2. My/Our name(s) is/are: Mr/Ms/Ms

3. Address (including postcode):

4. Name of Trust (if applicable):

5. Date of Birth (essential if under 7):

6. NAME AND ADDRESS FOR DISPATCH OF INVESTMENT CERTIFICATE (if different from above):

7. Name:

8. Address:

9. Dividends to be paid by Credit Transfer (if not a National Savings Bank or other bank account, enter name and address to which dividend warrants should be sent):

10. Bank Sorting Code (shown in the top right hand corner of your own cheque):

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12. A/c No:

13. Signature(s):

14. Date:

CHARITIES

How concern is catching on

To say that 1985 was the year of the charity is to understate the magnitude of events that changed the way in which we - Britain, and western civilization - think about the rest of the world.

Not only have phenomenal amounts of money been raised by unprecedented numbers of people, but for the first time a significant proportion of the donors themselves have come to understand the necessities for such a massive outpouring of generosity.

With that understanding comes a tentative grasp, again for the first time on such a wide scale, of the environmental and development principles that might just possibly enable those who administer the relief programmes to forestall some of the recurring disasters formerly assumed to be inevitable.

The irony of the catch-phrase Band Aid, with which the year of the charity began last Christmas, is lost on far fewer people now than it was at the time.

In Band Aid's wake came a positive array of Aid functions, from Fashion Aid to Arts Aid to Sports Aid, and ever-larger shoals of celebrities coruscating happily in Bob Geldof's net. Even Princess Anne, once the Royal that all of Fleet Street loved to hate, has won the ungrudging admiration of her former adversaries with her work for the Save The Children Fund, all the more so after this year's grueling tour.

Showbiz has succeeded where others failed

As for the principles of aid, so recently and vividly brought home to so many, they have been more or less understood by a small band of specialists for some decades.

Britain, with its detailed knowledge of former colonies and its tradition of noblesse oblige (consider the Royal Parks at one extreme and Oxford at the other), has been a world leader in the theory of appropriate and sustainable development.

Live Aid changed all that - show business has succeeded where academic brilliance and technical expertise failed in putting across to the public a deceptively simple message: that relief on its own is not enough.

It is five years since an international bureaucratic upheaval, which then resulted in the publication of the document the World Conservation Strategy.

It made the point that man's treatment of the natural world had a direct bearing on the frequency and severity of disasters, previously understood by many who should have known better, as acts of God.

So unaccustomed were people to thinking about famine, for example, as a partial consequence of bad

Tony Samstag examines the bigger impact charities have had on the public



farming policies, that development and aid projects to help farmers in poor countries often managed only "to destroy the few resources available to them".

Development, the anonymous authors continued, had too often been carried out "unimpeded by conservationists yet with the seeds of its eventual failure lying in the ecological damage that conservation could have helped prevent".

But above all, the World Conservation Strategy was like Live Aid, a monumental exercise in public relations. The Duke of Edinburgh was among the dignitaries who gathered to launch the strategy at its London press conference, and royalty and heads of state in 30 countries were involved in similar launches.

Changing practice, however, is rather slower work. In *Africa in Crisis*, published earlier this year, and shamefully neglected by most of the nation's book reviewers, the London-based environment and development agency Earthscan wrote: "Previous African development models appear to have failed dismally, even tragically, given two major famines in little more than a decade."

"But these models are being to partly because there is little better at hand, often because they match the adherents' ideologies, and finally because it can always be argued that they were never given a proper chance."

When it comes to aid - or charity, if you like - there is a distinction between the policies of governments or international bodies such as the World Bank and the smaller voluntary agencies. The latter, albeit occasionally scuppered by their own

idealism, are increasingly the more effective because, as Earthscan notes, they work "not from political or economic but from humanitarian motivation."

"This starting point means that they also base their projects on community participation and on local direction, that they listen and learn."

The *Daily Express*, not normally a forum for the high-powered deliberations of development experts, posed the question last September why "only a small part of the £50 million raised by Bob Geldof's Live Aid organization" had been distributed. Geldof replied in a long and detailed letter that his was "an administrative organization only. We are professional administrators, not amateur aid workers... We will not simply scatter money. The responsibility is to people who have given us the money and to those that need it".

He noted that 60 per cent of the money would be spent on long-term projects. It would take years for some to reach fruition. "Nor do I want these projects to be unrelated. I would like to see a pattern whereby a project can, if possible, support the other, and is not autonomous," he said.

So, in the year of the charity, the abrasive and controversial Geldof found himself not merely a more than averagely determined and effective fund-raiser or serious contender for the Nobel Peace Prize, but also the bearer of a message to hitherto

Domestic charities have not suffered financially

uncharted regions - an educator, working from and through the most popular levels of society.

Meanwhile, weaving through the seemingly interminable series of Aid events, charity-as-usual continues. The traditional overseas agencies, of course, found their takings more than trebled in some cases by the exploding public concern for the African famine; but early returns suggest those gains are not at the expense of the domestic voluntary groups.

As though to demonstrate that Geldof did not have the field all to himself in his cultivation of what *The Times* termed "a studied boorishness" - whether embarrassing diplomats and government officials or haranguing the European parliament in Strasbourg - cricketer Ian Botham displayed a spectacular temper tantrum on the last leg of his marathon walk to raise money for leukaemia research - widely reported to have "punched a policeman".

No charges were brought; proving once again not only that charity begins at home but that if you do something well you can get away with almost anything - changing the world included.



A MESSAGE FROM DAME ANNA NEAGLE, C.B.E.

Photograph by Joyce Wright

Dame Anna Neagle would like to thank all those who have responded so magnificently to her recent appeal for funds to enable the Forces Help Society and Lord Roberts Workshops to continue with their programme of building specially designed cottages for disabled ex-servicemen and their families and she is now appealing for continued support which will ensure that the Society can fulfil their plans for a further twenty cottages to be built in South Yorkshire. Work will commence on the first eight of these early in 1986, and they will be called 'The McKay VC Memorial Cottages' in memory of a gallant hero of the Falklands conflict.

Please help us, if you can, to make life easier and happier for those men and women who have given so much for our country and all of us. Help us to provide them with homes where they can spend their remaining years in comfort and dignity, and send your donation today.

HELP IS STILL URGENTLY NEEDED!

A HAPPY CHRISTMAS TO YOU ALL AND THANK YOU FOR YOUR GENEROSITY

COUPON - PLEASE FILL THIS IN

Dame Anna Neagle, C.B.E., The Forces Help Society and Lord Roberts Workshops, 122 Brompton Road, London SW3 1JE

I would like to help to build THE McKAY VC MEMORIAL COTTAGES

and enclose my donation for £ (cheques payable to: Forces Help Society)

NAME

ADDRESS

POSTCODE

If you would prefer to take out a Deed of Covenant to allow us to retain the income tax on your donation please tick box, and we'll send full details. ☐

Registered Charity No. 209753

Cheshire Homes are all about caring ...in so many ways.



Founder Group Captain Leonard Cheshire, VC, OM, DSO, DFC

The residents in Leonard Cheshire Homes are very severely handicapped men, women and children suffering from a wide range of conditions. Sometimes unable to speak, or to move much more than a hand or foot.

A Cheshire Home offers them much more than just physical care. It gives them the dignity and freedom that is their right as individuals, the opportunity of friendship, a sense of purpose and a chance to participate.

There are 75 Cheshire Homes in the United Kingdom and a further 147 in 45 countries throughout the world. All of them have been made possible by the efforts of dedicated volunteers and by generous charitable donations.

We also reach out to elderly and disabled people living in their own homes, and to families with a handicapped member who may be struggling alone in isolation and despair. 19 Family Support Services in England provide vital part-time help at crucial times of the day - a lifeline indeed. But many, many more services are needed to plug the yawning gaps in state provision. Only 23% of our income is spent on administering this large charity.

This means that almost all the money we receive goes in DIRECT help to those in need.

PLEASE HELP US TO GO ON CARING AND EXPANDING

To: Hon. Treasurer, Room B, The Leonard Cheshire Foundation, 26-29 Maunsel Street, London SW1P 2QN.

☐ I enclose a donation.

☐ Please send me some information on covenants/legacies* (please delete)

Name

Address



1985 is International Youth Year Have you supported a youth charity this year?



The only national charity specialising in direct help for young people at risk

89a Blackheath Hill, London SE10 8TJ. Charity No. 213133

WANTED 10,000 CATHOLICS TO BUILD BRIDGES

The Catholic Enquiry Centre acts as a bridge helping those who want to learn more about the Church before approaching it directly through priests, nuns and other Catholic friends like yourselves. We contact such people by means of advertising.

It costs about £5 to introduce one person to the Church in this way. Since its inception the CEC has been able to provide this service free to those who are not members of the Catholic Church through the generosity of those who are and who want to share what they value most - their Faith.

OVER HALF A MILLION HAVE ASKED FOR OUR BOOKLETS.

The Catholic Enquiry Centre (CEC) 120 West Heath Road, London NW3 7TY

I would like to sponsor an enquiry (please tick)

☐ by paying for them

☐ by donating to help see them through their enquiries

☐ I would like to try to help annually so please send me yearly reports on your work.

Name

Address

T

Post code

(To help keep costs down receipts are not sent unless requested. Please enclose s.a.s. if you require a receipt)

STROKE STRIKE AT STROKE

At least 100,000 people suffer a Stroke each year in the United Kingdom. Without warning, a blood clot or small haemorrhage damages a part of the brain often resulting in partial paralysis, distortion of the face, loss of speech, disturbance of vision and loss of balance.

STROKE PREVENTION

It is never too early to take positive steps to avoid the risk of Stroke. Priority - get your blood pressure tested. There is often a link between heart disease and Stroke so reduce the risks here, too, by not smoking and watching your weight. Should tests show that your blood cholesterol is high, watch your diet.

STROKE RECOVERY

Much can be done to help. The Chest, Heart & Stroke Association provides:

1. A nationwide network of affiliated Stroke clubs.

2. CHSA Volunteer Stroke Scheme in 60 areas, to help those with speech problems.

3. Publications, in everyday language, to give timely aid to sufferers and their families.

Our crusade is not only against Stroke but also against Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Angina, Emphysema and Coronary Thrombosis. If you, or a loved one, are suffering from any of these illnesses, please get in touch. We can help you.

The CHSA is spending a million pounds a year on research and other vital work. Will you help us with a Donation, Covenant or s. agency? The tax we can recover on a Covenant enhances your gift.

TO: THE CHEST, HEART & STROKE ASSOCIATION

Tavistock House North, London WC1H 9AJ. Tel. 01-567 3012

☐ Enclosed my Donation for £

☐ Send details of making a Covenant in your favour

☐ Please send more information about your work

(A short note on your particular problem will help us to help you)

Name

Address

Registered Charity No. 217015

CHSA

77

There are new ways to help handicapped or deprived children - and they're happening at Dr Barnardo's

But it depends on you!

I want to back Dr Barnardo's this Christmas. Enclosed please find my contribution: £

Name

Address

VISA ☐ ACCESS ☐ No:

or phone your pledge now on 01-200 0200

Barnardo's

Dr Barnardo's, Room T 1,

Barkingside, Essex IG6 1QG

A CHRISTMAS LETTER

Dear War on Want,

I realise that for millions

in the Third World Christmas

is just another day in the long

struggle against poverty,

hunger and disease.

I also know that you are

working successfully with

men and women in many

countries - Bangladesh,

India, Ethiopia, Angola,

Nicaragua, El Salvador and

many more - helping them

to stem the tide of suffering.

Please accept the enclosed

Christmas donation of:

£50 ☐ £30 ☐ £10 ☐ £

towards your valuable work***

Signed

Name

Address

Postcode

Please send to: War on Want,

Room 48A, Freeport, 1 London Bridge

Street, London SE1 9UT.

***Phone your pledge or

Access/Visa donation

direct on 01-403 2266.

Thank you.

WAR ON WANT

The Charities Official Investment Fund

For long-term trust capital

- Invests mainly in equities - U.K. and overseas
- Simplifies investment administration
- Gives constant professional management
- Latest Dividend Yield 5.48% p.a.

The Charities Deposit Fund

For short-term cash balances

- A money fund with a high rate of interest
- Gross Daily Deposit Rate: 11.3% p.a. (9 Dec. 1985)
- (paid gross quarterly: approx. CAR 11.8%)
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To: The Charities Official Investment Fund, Winchester House, London Wall, London EC2N 1DB (01-569-1815)

Please send information on ☐ COIFF ☐ CDF



Name

Address

Charity

The British Home at Streatham cares for over 100 incurable people of all ages

We nurse them with gentleness, love and dedication for many years. Our costs - over a million pounds a year - seriously outstrip our income. Please help, by sending a donation or arranging a covenant or legacy to transform the lives of those less fortunate people, our residents handicapped by progressive diseases.



BHHI THE BRITISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES Crown Lane, Streatham, London SW16 3JR

Please find enclosed my donation for £

Also send me information about the British Home & Hospital for Incurables

Name: BLOCK LETTERS

Address

INTERMEDIATE TECHNOLOGY CREATES LIFELINE FOR INDIAN FISHING COMMUNITY

In Southern India, 5000 fishermen and their families at Quilon faced extreme poverty. Deforestation meant they could no longer make their boats from the traditional materials. Without a supply of new boats their livelihoods were threatened.

An Intermediate Technology team worked with the villagers and designed a new boat which could be made by local people from Indian marine plywood. After extensive testing the new plywood boat is a success. More spacious, safer, easier to manoeuvre and at a price they can afford.

Now, 200 Quilon families have plywood boats. Their own fishermen's society has set up a yard to build and repair boats - again with help from Intermediate Technology. By combining a new technology with local skills, the future livelihood of the community now looks more secure.

This is just one example of Intermediate Technology at work. As a charity, we help poor people in the Third World develop practical skills to pull themselves out of poverty - by creating lasting solutions to long-term problems.

A donation from you today will help us to provide help where it's needed the most.

Please send us a donation today.

To: Dennis Frost, Intermediate Technology, FREEPOST, 9 King Street, London, WC2E 8BR

To: Dennis Frost, Director, Intermediate Technology.

I enclose my gift in support of your work with the worlds poor.

£200 ☐ £100 ☐ £50 ☐ £20 ☐ Other £

Name

Address

If you would like further information tick here ☐

Post to: Dennis Frost, Intermediate Technology, FREEPOST, 9 King Street, London, WC2E 8BR. Registered Charity No. 247257

Intermediate Technology: lasting solutions to long-term problems - helping the poor work themselves out of poverty.



A Christmas Message

Thank you again for your encouraging letters and for the unspoken compassion which inspired so many silent gifts.

May the suffering among you find comfort, the sad find consolation and may all of us find peace in the birthday of Christ.

Sister Superior.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPICE, MARE STREET, LONDON E8

The tragedy of schizophrenia: keeping patients in the community can tear their families apart

When freedom is a life sentence

In the first of a three-part investigation into schizophrenia, Marjorie Wallace reveals the burdens placed on the relatives who are forced to care for the victims



The forgotten illness

Schizophrenia, the forgotten illness, affects more than a quarter of a million people in Britain. It is not a "split mind", as it is commonly and wrongly defined, but a better definition is bouts of mental anguish or insanity. It is one of the most frightening and disabling conditions which a human being can experience. We do not know what causes schizophrenia, nor how to cure it. But attitudes towards mental illness have changed completely since the 1959 Mental Health Act. Before then, schizophrenics were regarded as mad, and conveniently locked away in the mental asylums. Since 1959 the doors have been opened and 67,000 inmates have been sent out into the community.

For many, especially those who were hospitalized for the wrong reasons, lives have been transformed. But some are too ill to fend for themselves and the community does not yet provide adequate facilities to care for them. It is a tragedy of our times that there is nowhere for them to go. Some lead miserable lives in sordid boarding houses. Some are on the streets. Others may be put back with their families, whose lives they destroy. It is not an illness which attracts either much public support or sympathy.

Should having a schizophrenic relative be a life sentence for the entire family? *The Times* investigates the tragedy of schizophrenia in a series of three articles starting today.

Imagine a disease that fills nearly a quarter of the hospital beds in Britain: an illness which strikes down young people, mostly in their late teens and early twenties and destroys their lives at the peak of their promise, and from which two thirds never fully recover.

Imagine a disease which afflicts one in a hundred people at some time in their lives, most of them trying to live in the community, on the streets, in hostels or bed and breakfast places. About a third of our prison population suffer from it; many are there for minor offences caused by the illness. Thousands more live at home, a desperate burden on their parents and relatives.

This disease is schizophrenia. It is not much known or written about because there is so much shame and guilt and misunderstanding that it is almost taboo, surrounded by a conspiracy of silence, as used to be the case with cancer. It is so unfashionable that medical science has passed it by and very little money is spent on research into its causes and cure.

During the past six months I have interviewed 75 families of schizophrenics and sufferers from all parts of the country: from Devon and Cornwall to Edinburgh and Stirling in Scotland, from the countryside of Hereford and Hampshire to cities such as London, Leeds and Birmingham.

Psychiatrists, general practitioners, hospital administrators, directors of social services, community nurses and social workers have talked to me about the problems they face, as have the charities who pick up their failures. And I have been shown the best and

worst in the care offered to mentally sick - from locked wards in the old asylums to modern cluster flats and landladies in the community.

But the most moving stories are those that I have been told by parents, husbands, wives, sisters or brothers who have sometimes spent 20 years or more in the daily anguish of watching a member of their family disintegrate in front of their eyes, realizing that they can do nothing to stop it.

They get little comfort or support from the psychiatrist, whose main concern is the patient. He is often even reluctant to tell them, in the interests of the patient, the diagnosis or likely outcome. He may even add to the family's guilt by saying they are to blame.

Nor is there much help from the social worker who regards the sick person, and not the family, as his client. Just as in recent child abuse cases, social workers have failed to visit, or made calls so superficial that they have missed obvious neglect, so tell the families of schizophrenics have been given little worthwhile support. When matters become desperate and the victim is totally irrational, refusing medication and threatening violence, social workers are still reluctant to sign a section order to have the sick person admitted to hospital compulsorily.

Many families live in terror of their schizophrenic relative. One professional family in west London leave food out on the doorstep for their son who sleeps rough. They dare not open the door. A widow in Southampton stays in the dark every evening in case her 40-year-old son turns up, beats at

the door and threatens her for money.

Another 70-year-old widow in Redruth, Cornwall, is so terrified of her son's assaults on her that she has been forced to take out a private summons against him for "grievous bodily harm", although the shame of doing so is as painful as the bruises he inflicts. He is then committed under court order to hospital for six months. She has been granted two such orders and is now seeking a third.

People who suffer from schizophrenia are not always aggressive: the majority are gentle and mild, but their disturbed perceptions can turn them against those members of the family who are closest to them. Yet these caring relatives are the very people who receive little comfort, advice or help from the health or social services.

The horror would make anyone want to cry out in pity

The loneliness and horror of their experiences would make anyone want to cry out in pity. As I visited homes around the country from the most privileged to the poor, it was like being a war correspondent in peacetime England, reporting on the heartbreak of the bereaved and displaced. The plight of the schizophrenic and their families is a major tragedy. If present plans for closing hospitals and "dumping" people on their relatives or into scant or non-existent community care continues, it will become the national disaster of the 1980s.

Ignorance about schizophrenia is profound. Almost everyone thinks of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, or of "split personality", it has nothing to do with that. It is better defined as periods of mental distress, so painful that sufferers are unable to carry on normal lives.

They feel invaded by strange and terrifying experiences which distort the way they see the world and prevent them relating to people. They withdraw and become emotionally cold and isolated. They feel their whole personalities disintegrate and lose their ability to concentrate or work. Often they stay in bed all day, too drained and blunted to move.

Schizophrenia seems to come in cycles. About one third of people who suffer a schizophrenic breakdown never experience another, but for the rest it is a lifetime's struggle against recurring attacks. Each one seems to take its toll, eroding the person's mind and character.

One third deteriorate so badly that they lose all touch with reality. As Dr Martin Roth, President of the Institute of Psychiatrists, says: "Schizophrenia is a destroyer of the beauty and individual colour of the personality".

The more bizarre symptoms experienced by some schizophrenics are hallucinations and delusions - patently false ideas which are held with total conviction. One person thinks he is Jesus Christ, another that she is an aunt of the Queen. Those suffering from a more paranoid type of schizophrenia believe people are conspiring to kill them.

Most schizophrenics hear imaginary voices which admonish, cajole or threaten them. Often they argue with the voices, shouting to them to clear off. They believe sinister influences manipulate their thoughts and possess their consciousness. "I feel I'm in terrible pain," says Martin, a charming, intelligent young man of 30, who is persecuted by voices. "They torment me, telling me what a bastard I am. I don't dare sleep."

Faced with this barrage of

CHRISTOPHER'S STORY

Boy who thought that he could fly

Christopher was adopted at the age of eight months by Anthony, a glass engraver, and his radiographer wife, Anne. He grew to be a tall and good-looking child with an IQ well above average and his family had high hopes for him. Their faith was to be rewarded. By the age of 16 he had made life at home intolerable by his bizarre behaviour. After a spell in Borstal, he drifted off to London and disappeared. Two years ago, at the age of 22, he turned up on the doorstep of his home in a Hampshire village.

"He was speaking in a strange accent, singing and dancing and hearing strange voices," says Anne. "He invaded our daughter's party and made sexual advances to all the girls. It was an awful scene."

The police took him to Park Prewett Hospital, Basingstoke, where he was diagnosed as schizophrenic.

The hospital, under the new government policy, was anxious to discharge him into the community. He was placed in a hostel but soon refused his medication and returned to his nomadic life in London. A few months later he jumped from a third storey window, believing he could fly. He fractured both legs, and after casual treatment made his way painfully back to Hampshire.

"I have never seen a human being in such an appalling state," says Anne. "He was exhausted and in acute turmoil. We took him home but he lashed out at us with his truncheon as night. At first Park Prewett would not readmit him but Anne refused to leave until they accepted him."

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Faced with this barrage of

Shortly afterwards, they suggested discharging him again. Anne warned the hospital and wrote to everyone for help. "They say they cannot treat him without his consent, but I do not think he is in a fit mental condition to decide. I know, he is a great threat to society and himself and I live in fear that he will soon do something fearful..."

No notice was taken. In February of this year, Christopher was discharged into a hostel without his parents being told. Twelve hours later, he severed both wrists and was returned to the hospital. "I am sure you will understand that Christopher is now an adult and we are under no obligation to let you know when he is being discharged from hospital or, indeed, if he is re-admitted," wrote Dr Eileen Blackstock, in reply to Anne's protest. "The hostel is a very supportive place. . . I do not think anyone could have anticipated these events."

The consultant continued to make plans for Christopher's rehabilitation in the community but in March Christopher took events into his own hands. He talked out of the hospital with the intention of shooting himself and was caught stealing a car. He was imprisoned on remand in Winchester and sent under court order to a secure unit, where he is now.

"We feel tired and despairing in the battle to save him but at least we can rest knowing he is safe and cared for," says Anne. "If only someone had explained more to us, we would not have felt such failure. We wanted him and loved him so much. Now I feel less terrified, I feel I could love him again."

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Faced with this barrage of

could have been a beautiful woman, she had such a pretty face. Now she looks drab and disorderly. It's difficult to love someone whose feelings seem so dead.

But even that is better than Ann Hill's ordeal with her son Angus. He had repeated breakdowns from the age of 16 and became increasingly violent. "He made us his prisoners in our own house and there was nothing we could do about it," says Ann. "Neither the doctors nor the social worker would put him into hospital against his will. It was only after he had banged my head against the wall that the doctors believed me and he was admitted."

But Angus was soon out again and started on the familiar "revolving door" pattern. He would return home, become violent and be admitted to hospital again. Home was the one place he turned to for help, but once there he could not bear it. Eventually he moved into a caravan and met his mother once a week in the local McDonald's. "He would sit opposite me and sob, a grown man of 32. It broke my heart."

Most sufferers are tormented by imaginary voices

The family cannot win. If they seek help for their distressed relative, they are often told by doctors that they are being over-protective and that unsatisfactory family relationships are to blame. "When did you last sleep with his father?" is standard question to mothers. But if they close the door on their son or daughter, they not only risk his or her suicide but also the loss of their sanity.

The drugs, which quell the more "bizarre" symptoms of the disease, such as hallucinations, make it possible for people to live outside in the family. But often the sufferer dislikes the side effects and stops taking them. The risk of relapse is high, crises occur and there is no one to help.

Maura, a frail 71-year-old widow, lives in a small house on the outskirts of Stirling. In the Scottish tradition, she is not a woman who likes to seek help and she copes with three of her sons' schizophrenic almost entirely on her own. Charlie, her second son, now 35, suffered a breakdown after he graduated in civil engineering at Glasgow University. He has never worked since. Three years later his younger twin brother became similarly ill.

When one or other is desperately disturbed, they are admitted to the psychiatric hospital. But the hospital, the only one in a large area, is over-stretched and they are quickly discharged. Stirling has no hostel, day centre or workshop. The only help Maura receives is a fortnightly visit from a community nurse who gives injections to whichever brother is at home.

The three men, all in their thirties, sit in her living room. They are ill, shaking, ill, deluded and aggressive. Each is playing loud music on a cassette, sometimes in opposition to the other. They quarrel over the car keys and threaten their mother when she protests. Maura looks afraid and beaten. She dares not talk in front of them. "Why do you treat your mother like this?" I ask Charlie. "Because I hate her." "Why do you hate her?" He turns the volume of his cassette louder. "Because she fattened the earth."

TOMORROW
Community care: the failure of the progressive vision

SCHIZOPHRENIA: THE DIAGNOSIS

Scanning the brain in search of a cure

The Medical Research Council spends more than £100 million a year on medical research, of which £22 million is devoted to the neurosciences. Mental health receives about £5.5 million, of which more than £1 million is spent on drug addiction. Expenditure on research on schizophrenia is £532,000 a year or around £2 per person in an active phase of the disease.

But whereas the "fashionable" diseases often have a great deal of research funded from other sources, such as the charitable trusts, there is virtually no extra money for schizophrenia research. The pattern is much the same in other countries, too. In the research laboratories, schizophrenia is very much the forgotten illness.

Gwyneth Hemmings, founder and director of the Schizophrenia Association of Great Britain, is a strong believer, as are most scientists, in a biochemical cause of schizophrenia. "Schizophrenia is a fault in the body chemistry," she says. One of the aims of her association is to promote research into biochemical and nutritional factors involved in producing psychiatric symptoms in the genetically inherited disease of schizophrenia. She insists: "We are more interested in cure than care."

There is very little cash for research

Very little is known about the cause of schizophrenia, or even whether it is a true disease. Some people regard it as a psychological phenomenon brought about by interaction between the individual personality and his social environment. But most researchers think, like Gwyneth Hemmings, that it is a disturbance in the biochemistry of the brain. That disturbance probably comes about as a result of the triggering of an inherited predisposition - by stressed relationships, worry over exams or hormonal upsets such as after childbirth.

Research is being carried out in three main areas. The latest development is in molecular genetics, where it is hoped that it should be possible (though exceptionally difficult) to analyse the genes of people suffering from the disease to find where the inherited factors lie. The first step is to identify families with strong inheritance of the disease, then to culture from cells in their blood the complete range of genetic material they contain.

If schizophrenia can be associated with a single gene, the prospect in the long term for cure or prevention is quite good, but if several genetic factors are involved the chance of success is more remote. However, as with cystic fibrosis and Huntington's Chorea, it could be the single most significant step forward.

There has also been an interesting development in the more traditional genetic studies with identical and non-identical twins. It seems that schizophrenia may be connected in some way with the inheritance of right and left-handedness - that schizophrenia is linked to the dominant side of the brain.

The nature of the schizophrenia triggering mechanism is really quite unknown. It is possible that it could be associated with a viral or other infection, possibly of a type which becomes incorporated into the genes of the individual and hence transmissible to later generations.

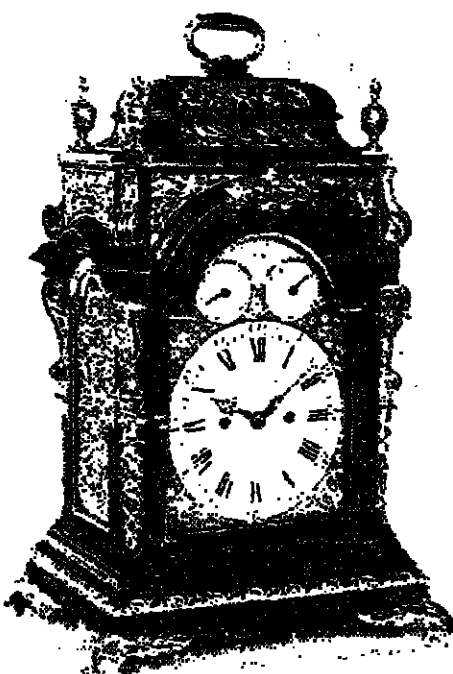
Another potential clue is the odd discovery that schizophrenics are more likely to be born in January, February and March than other times of the year. Could this mean that a winter infection was affecting young babies in some way? The main line of research is to discover what is going on in the chemistry of the schizophrenic brain. A starting point is the action of the neuroleptic drugs developed in the 1950s and still used to control the acute symptoms of schizophrenia.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 827)

ACROSS
1 Construct (5)
4 Main (7)
8 Actions (5)
9 Proposed candidate (7)
10 Not blemished (8)
11 Invertebrate brains (4)
12 Tomb (11)
17 Louis (4)
18 Sumptuous (6)
21 Libya capital (7)
22 Happen (5)
23 Lower (3,4)
24 Fatigued (5)
DOWN
1 Shellfish soup (6)
2 Muslim religion (5)
3 Shame (8)
4 Cognition (13)
5 Without feeling (6)
6 Reddish poem (7)
7 Elbow-room (6)
12 Leader (6)
14 Distress (7)
15 Of mail (6)
16 Red-faced (6)
19 Run into (3)
20 Clunker game (4)

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Now
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Early George III ebony striking bracket clock, 17½ in. high. Sold at Christie's for £7,560

Christie's next sale of clocks and watches will be on 5 March.

Closing date for entries is 5 January.

Those wishing to include their property in this sale should contact Richard Garnier or Sam Camerer-Cuss.

8 King Street, St. James's, London SW1Y 6QT
Tel: (01) 839 9060 Telex: 916429

MONDAY PAGE

The art behind the glass

The windows of London's big stores can be as much a draw as the gifts inside. Mark Law meets some of the highly skilled designers responsible for their everchanging faces

Now came early to Regent Street this year. In September it was borne across the Atlantic from America, not by some trough of low pressure, but in the belly of a cargo plane.

By November it lay in deep drifts against the windows of Liberty's department store. "We had to bring in four different kinds of snow and crystal from America just to create the right feel," said Mr. Paul Muller, peering through one of the windows in Liberty's half-timbered annex.

He is the store's promotions and visual controller and all along the street small groups of children and parents have been staring in awe at his latest production - a series of winter landscapes populated by strange fantasy figures emerging from pine forests into clearings heaped with jewellery, glassware, lingerie and gifts.

While this extravaganza, featuring characters from the new film *Legend*, fills the side windows of the store, along the front goods are displayed in sumptuous rooms lined in red crushed velvet, hung with giant gilt mirrors and occupied by haughty mannequins who seem to have just arrived at an extremely smart party.

"Window display is a strange combination of art and business," said Czech-born Mr Muller. "He is silvering hair and the demeanour of an impresario, which in some ways he is. Theatre is the nearest thing to it because you have to create an atmosphere."

Whatever it is akin to - some say sculpture, others suggest still-life photography - the design and dressing of shop windows has developed into a special and sophisticated form of street theatre patronized by millions.

The skills of putting Mammon on parade are taught at more than 30 colleges around the country. The humblest amateur display may consist of nothing more than a pyramid of matt emulsion garnished with a range of electric-drill accessories and a fan of chisels. But a top West End production, occupying every window in a big department store, with its vast cast of mannequins, fantastic costumes, and props, splendid scenery and skilful lighting, can be an astonishing spectacle capable of clogging pavements with gawping pedestrians.

Currently Liberty and Harvey Nichols are among the most admired in the trade for their pavement art. "Windows are terribly important," says Paul Muller, "because they bring people through the door."

It was while working at Selfridges that he made his first visit to New York and found they were talking about window solely in commercial terms. They weren't interested in closely showing off just a haphazard collection of goods but a coherent campaign which began with what was in the windows and affected every part of the store.

When he joined Liberty six years ago, each department had its own window space. Now he controls what is in all the windows and gives them a theme. He plans promotions six months ahead with the buyers. "It's important for me to know what's happening in town, what exhibitions

there are, what influences and so on. Then I decide on The Look."

Last year our spring cotton collection coincided with the Tate Gallery's pre-Raphaelite exhibition - so that was the look we gave the mannequins. For the autumn I filled all the windows with real heather from Scotland. It suited the fabrics - it was so outdoor, so rough.

When The Cloth, a group of artists and textile and fashion designers were exhibiting in the store, he got to paint on the windows as well. "To get people excited," he said, "you've got to take everything that bit further."

He revels in surprise. "My first Christmas here I put huge perspex boxes in the window filled with gifts and with neon bows on the top. You know why I did that? To shock them and tell them that Liberty isn't just a traditional store. This isn't a place where you buy fuses."

"I want the girl on her way to Top Shop to come through my windows, to show her we can cater for anyone, to get her inside. The windows must not only make an impact, but most of all, they have to get the fills ringing - otherwise I won't get more money for my next extravaganza."

Over at Harvey Nichols in Knightsbridge the windows are filled with "Venetian Carnival Christmas". Subtitled "Gold Frankincense and More", it features lots of gilt and red velvet, masked mannequins and crisp silk and is playing to packed pavements. It is the creation of Paul Dyson, the store's display manager, whose work is famous for its stylish imaginativeness.

"What we do is right for us - but it would not be right for everyone," he says. "We are giving a sense of style - even notoriety to the merchandise. The windows are critical to Harvey Nichols in telling the public that we have something interesting and different."

His Pink Fairy Christmas of four years ago was certainly different. Dyson filled his 28 windows with life-size caricatures of fairies made from pink satin. There were Hinge and Bracket fairies, fat ones, thin ones, two in bed together gorging themselves on chocolates, one wallowing in a bath, another was drunk. "They just made everybody laugh."

To complete the theme, Dyson ordered four miles of pink net in which every department and window was swagged, swathed and draped. Meanwhile batteries of machines pushed clouds of iridescent bubbles into the street.

On another occasion he had 1,000 metres of white hand-marbled silk draped across each window and installed 30 wind machines so it could billow in a breeze. "I suppose silk is a recurring theme," he said. For a moment he sounded like a distinguished author being interviewed by Melvin Bragg.

This year our Dali windows were a great success - busts with sculpted heads of beards, fishes and lemons. It was just meant to be a quick thing - three weeks - but it had so much critical acclaim we ran it for six.



Playing to packed pavements: Cheryl Brookes of Harrods and Paul Muller of Liberty in their window theatres



Selling Christmas: Paul Dyson of Harvey Nichols transforms silks and gills into a Venetian carnival

People were ringing up to say how much they enjoyed it."

Like Paul Muller, Dyson uses an army of outside craftsmen, painters, sculptors and artists to produce the props for his numerous extravaganzas. The main sets for the windows are replaced about every six weeks and the merchandise within them around every 10 days. He has a staff of two carpenters, one ticket writer to do the price tags, a lighting specialist and a gardener.

But the "interpretation" of Dyson's designs is carried out by a team of 10 window dressers. "Actually, we call ourselves display artists now," said Cheryl Brookes tactfully. She works a few windows away at Harrods. While that store does not have the adventurous reputation of the other two, the scale of its productions, which fill 72 windows, make its

displays an awe-inspiring achievement. Cheryl Brookes is one of the 45 who display merchandise throughout the store.

A serious looking 27-year-old with long black hair and an even longer string of pearls, she studied her craft for two years at Hounslow Borough College. There she was taught sculpture, woodwork, life drawing graphic design, history of fashion and art and even a bit of law.

Cheryl says: "People think this job's a doddle, they don't realize it's an art form," she says. "It's a bit like painting a picture, you've got to take care in composing it. She chooses all the merchandise for her windows and her days are spent in choreographing mannequins, turning piles of scarves into silken rainbows and arranging

sweaters so that they seem to tumble out of a chest of drawers like some frozen, knitted avalanche.

After Boxing Day she will be back at work for the busiest days of her year. The Christmas displays, which took a fortnight to install, will disappear within 24 hours, leaving just two days to fill the 72 windows with January sale display.

And as soon as the sales are over, work will begin on the following Christmas. In the workshop on the other side of Brompton Road, the display artists have a full-size mock-up of a window, where ideas will be tried, discarded or refined.

Meanwhile, as we begin to shiver in the frosts, so those languid, unblinking mannequins will bask in bikinis behind the windows in that strange micro-climate where the snow may vanish, but never melt.

Rise and fall of the Viyella man

This year, it has taken just one Christmas shopping trip to convince me that the owner of the current Awkward Age is the man who has just turned 40.

This is the gentleman who is too old for a Crolla jacket but not yet ready to climb into a pair of wineryette pyjamas; too sophisticated for a diamond earring but not savvy enough for a Blake Carrington-style silk cravat to hide a neck that hasn't yet turned crepey.

Only a decade or so ago, he was a hot number. All those briefcases with built-in calculators, those expanding tie-racks, those initialed brass trays to keep loose change in were all produced with him in mind. But today he is yesterday's man; a non-person as far as every high street in the country is concerned.

Where, for instance, have all the Viyella shirts gone, that once gave him such pleasure on Christmas morning? Gone to outside shoulder pads every one, not to mention a faint lute stripe which would look unseemly on any male who was a day over 23.

What is odd is that the middle-aged woman is now the retailers' darling, thanks to Joan Collins, Linda Evans and the lady who plays Sue Ellen in Dallas, who could take a PhD in Making the Most of your Lip Gloss.

This year's fashion for outside fake jewellery definitely needs a *femme du monde* to carry it off - a dewy-eyed young thing would look as if she had raided the dressing-up box. Even Dorothy Perkins, which once catered for street-smart 15-year-olds, is now displaying menopausal black ruched cloche in their windows.

Whoever the new middle-aged siren is supposed to be attracting in all these specially devised get-ups, it is obviously not the middle-aged man. In life, as in soap-opera, men currently in vogue are either leather-jacketed toys-boys or white-haired billionaires. Both varieties give her the chance to show off, which, regrettably, is what being a New Woman is all about.

Unless you have the audacity to seize the wine list from the waiter and embark on a lengthy discussion of Napa Valley Cabernet Sauvignon, you are not considered to be making the most of yourself.

Very young men are impressed by this flamboyance; much older ones are inclined to be indulgent. It's the man in his forties who is most likely to say: "Knock it off will you and order something before we all die of thirst", which is maybe why he

Evans above - what a fuss!

I have known some fusspots in my time. There was a man who lived in London and sent his shirts to be laundered in Paris. There was the man who filleted whitebait before he ate them and the other man who feared clapped a Panama on his head as soon as May was out.

The husband of one of my friends refuses to eat what is put



PENNY PERRICK

has fallen out of favour. I am pretty upset about the way he has gone out of fashion, since I liked his quaint little mastery ways.

I am only too happy to have someone else order the wine for me, since it gives me the opportunity to case the joint, eavesdrop on other people's conversations, examine what they are eating and try to work out which men are with their wives and which with their mistresses. (Clue: the ones who are doing all the talking are with their mistresses.)

I rather like the way men look, too, as they enter the autumn of their lives: the sprinkling of grey at the temples, a comfortable widening of the waist, a faint tracing of lines at the corner of their eyes. They are not looking as good as they once did, though, due to not being able to find any acceptable clothes for men of their age. They probably have the greatest difficulty in finding a barber who will give them a decent haircut, rather than reshaping their heads according to the latest diktat in *The Face* magazine.

You will have noticed that the leaders of the three major opposition parties are all gentlemen in their forties. All perfectly decent men and as nice as pie. I shouldn't be surprised. But they don't actually seem to be getting very far, which must be a big headache for pollsters, researchers and psephologists who can't see the reason for it.

There isn't a reason, there's just a fashion - and forty-ish men aren't it. To affect a change in voting intentions, the gentlemen concerned will just have to wait until they are a couple of decades older. Or, if they can't sit it out that long, try a little cosmetic surgery and lie about their age.

Some singular advice for the single woman

Help is at hand for those who go solo.

Barbara Toner sees one advice scheme

With one in three marriages ending in divorce there is plenty of professional advice available to women coping on their own. Handholders, a firm which has provided a "listening, supporting and informing service" for individual clients since May, has branched out into seminars, giving practical guidelines on issues which are "crucial to surviving in today's world".

Handholders advertises a

panel of experts advising on topics from finance, law and co-counselling to beauty, plumbing, car mechanics and tarot. I visited a mini-seminar in an office of the financial consultants Allied Dunbar, just off Piccadilly. So did two women who wanted help, a researcher from the problem page of *Woman*, a solicitor who had stayed over from a meeting at Allied Dunbar and the four speakers. The fee was £12.50.

There were five items on the agenda and as an introduction Jane Malcolmson, who, according to her brochure, "envisaged" Handholders, said: "Our aim is to separate the facts from the emotional baggage."

"I believe every living thing has a life cycle. Relationships have a life cycle: they grow from

seed, they flower and bloom then they go to seed again. When they die they are finished. At Handholders we try to salvage what is viable in a marriage but if there is going to be fighting, we will be in there with all guns blazing."

Jane arrived at Handholders via her own divorce, bringing with her three children and having worked with women for many years both in this country and in California. She is a large woman in her forties with an abundance of girlish enthusiasm for colour, nutrition, homeopathic medicine and the raising of women's consciousness.

She set out to be a musician, "piano and voice", then moved on to music and movement, comparative religion, astrology and therapy.

It was Bea, the group's financial consultant, who first alerted her to the need for a listening, supporting and informing service, she told the seminar.

"Bea telephoned me because she needed my support and she asked how I was. I said I was terrible because, after my divorce, I was in real financial difficulty. Be said: 'Go to the bank and ask for a loan using your house as collateral'. So I did and the manager who had refused me a loan of £150 18 months before lent me £1,000."

It was then she realized how useless some women are at managing the affairs their fathers and husbands have always managed for them. "Because a woman doesn't value herself, she doesn't recognize her material value. Lots of women work for their husbands without pay. It's so important for a woman to be Joan Smith and not Mrs Robert Smith."

"There's a paradox, isn't there?", volunteered Be. a glamorous blonde. "While you're powerful in one way, you still can't change a plug."

One of the functions of Handholders is to accompany clients on professional visits to take notes for them. As a consultant, Be has two fields of speciality: the disabled



Wendy Helle

and women. And she has a sensible list of do's and don'ts. "If you have a job, save some of your money. Steal from the family allowance. Use the money to start a modest building society account and use the interest from that to start a 10-year investment scheme. Make sure you and your husband are insured. Work out how much capital you need to survive without your husband."

"Most important of all," she said, "know enough not to panic. Women in a crisis, women going through a divorce for instance, can panic."

Jane said: "I would like to point out that Handholders is not for the rich but for people right across the board, because we all get money."

Suzi is a Handholders counsellor on exercise. She addressed the seminar on colour analysis and the difference it had made to her life. "I had abandoned myself and negated everything," she told us.

Colour analysis involves sitting without make-up in a sheet while swathes of colour are matched to your face. "It opened tremendous doors to me," Suzi enthused. "It led me to think about how I looked,

how I walked. When you wear the right colours you feel better about yourself."

Jane insisted it was fantastic for her clients. "When we get married," she explained, "we give ourselves away. When we are hatching children we give away our blood. It is hard to find an identity in crisis. But with colour analysis you can start to rebuild yourself."

Annie spoke on personal well-being, not only as an architect but as a yoga teacher of 10 years' standing and also as a pilot.

"Personal well-being comes from deep within," Annie began. She invited us to try a few simple techniques in coping with, at the age of 48, had given her the best year of her life. One was to "image" as opposed to "imagine" - projecting yourself into a situation to see what you really wanted from it. This could be a party you don't want to go to or your life. Jane said it was like having a vision. Once this vision was clear you applied energy to it, made lists of what had to be done to achieve it and tackled each step one at a time.

By this stage we were running over time and Jane invited questions, of which there seemed to be none. So taking up where Annie had left off, she invited us to partake in a simple breathing exercise she favours.

We all stood up and breathed out twice, then looked at each other. "Now, can you see how different everyone looks? Everyone looks livelier," she said.

Just how useful Handholders is to women on their own must be anyone's guess. What may be crucial for one person in surviving today's world won't necessarily be crucial for another.

The practical advice they offer can be had free of charge from the problem pages, and if a friendly face is required, a Citizens' Advice Bureau is hard to beat.

Handholders is at 13 Ripon Street, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire (0296 33734). The next seminar is on January 23.

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SECURING THE PEACE

Immediately after the Geneva Summit meeting, Mr Gorbachov declared that we are perhaps at "a watershed in history". President Reagan more cautiously observed that this could be a "fresh start" in Soviet-American relations. Three weeks later the note of wary optimism is being sustained on both sides. But if we are entering a new period on East West relations, what are likely to be its salient characteristics, and how should it best be described? To describe it as a "new detente" would be as unhelpful as it is to describe the past five years as a "new cold war". Both terms, "detente" and "cold war" are too closely identified with a specific period - the 1970s and the 1950s respectively - with a particular "package" of US policies, and an associated bundle of illusions. Each has consequently fallen into disrepute with major segments of Western political opinion. And however one defines "cold war" or "detente", the next five years, like the last, are bound to include elements of both.

Indeed this duality is implicit in the central Soviet foreign policy notion of "peaceful co-existence". The theory of "peaceful co-existence", as it is re-affirmed in the Soviet Communist Party programme, combines the imperative of avoiding war (above all nuclear war) between capitalist and Socialist states with the imperative of sustaining the ideological, economic and social struggle between "the Forces of Progress" and "the Forces of Reaction" until the inevitable victory of the former. The real questions now are, first, how the new Soviet leader will choose to interpret this theory in practice, and, secondly, how far and how fast he will be able to impose his interpretation on the Soviet political and military establishment.

Will the Soviet Union in practice foment regional conflicts under the banner of supporting movements for "national liberation", as it has done over the past decade? Or will it try to work towards some realistic understanding with the United States in the talks on regional issues which have now been provided for? Will it continue to maintain that what it calls "detente" is infinitely divisible? That the brutal war which it is fighting against the Afghan People's Movement for National Liberation should have no effect at all on its relations with Western Europe? That its violations of the basic human

rights of its own dissidents, and those in neighbouring Socialist states are no business of ours? (and this despite its solemn undertakings to the contrary in the Helsinki Final Act). Or will it begin to recognize that these "linkages" exist willy nilly in the minds of millions of people in the West and therefore that Western governments cannot ignore them even if they want to? Will Mr Gorbachov's presumed interest in diverting defence expenditure to modernize the civilian economy further shift the Soviet position on arms control?

The answers to these questions will certainly not emerge clearly until the Soviet Party Congress, next February and probably not for some time after that. They will also depend to a large degree on the posture adopted by the Western alliance in this seminal period. The United States' handling of the Summit was excellent because it did not give anything away, avoided as far as humanly possible the raising of false expectations, and yet provided for the essential resumption of the Soviet-American dialogue in all important fields.

The result of last week's meeting of NATO foreign ministers was rather more ambiguous. The final communiqué underlined Alliance support for the United States' endeavours to reach agreement in all three areas of arms control on which they are negotiating with the Soviet Union. But the headlines from the meeting gave a clear impression that the West European allies were mainly engaged in pressing a reluctant Washington to come up with a substantial new arms control deal by the time of the next summit, perhaps in as little as six months from now, and, for this purpose, to put the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) on to the bargaining table. Ministers may object that the headlines did not fairly reflect the tenor of the proceedings, but if they do not know what makes a headline by now, they should not be ministers. They may say that they are merely echoing the concerns of West European public opinion, but in so doing they are also shaping that public opinion. Of course we have a right and a duty to engage in a vital strategic debate which divides the Reagan administration itself. But the way this is done, or at least is seen to be done, carries two dangers.

The first danger is that the West European popular view of

East West relations will be reduced even more than it is already to the single issue of the arms race. This is the issue on which, in the nature of things, the differences between the super powers are least apparent. To concentrate too exclusively on it is likely to give further credence to the fallacies of "symmetry" and "moral equivalence" between the United States and Soviet Union, and thus to make Mr Gorbachov a valuable propaganda gift. Equal attention should be paid to the other areas of East West relations - regional issues, human rights and so forth - which are quite as much sources of tension as the arms race itself.

Secondly, this single-minded impatience may obscure the real complexity of the security issues to be negotiated. To suggest that it is simply a matter of reaffirming the terms of existing treaties, while somehow fitting SDI inside them, is almost as simplistic as to suggest that SDI is a magic formula for world peace. The plain fact is that neither super power has digested the full implications of a move from exclusive reliance on strategic offensive weapons to a probable mix of strategic offence and strategic defence - a move based on technologies which both super powers are developing, and which cannot be disinvented.

To define conditions of equal security (Mr Gorbachov's phrase) in this new strategic world is a task which will require months, if not years of patient, expert work. That is another reason why West European governments would be quite wrong to try to stampee President Reagan into some hasty comprehensive arms control "deal" in time for the next summit, thus increasing the temptation for Mr Gorbachov to make agreement in other areas conditional on the spiking of SDI.

A bad agreement would be worse than none. If it takes another year or two to reach a good agreement, then this time will not be wasted. Over this period, the real stuff of "peaceful co-existence" will be tested in the other, equally important areas of Soviet-American relations, and in the thickening web of relations between Western and Eastern Europe. So by the next summit we may know if Geneva was indeed a "fresh start", but we will hardly have travelled far enough to judge whether it was a "watershed in history".

AFTER THE DISPUTE

The Government's policy for the schools has rested on two planks. One has been the effort to shift teachers and curriculum closer to the world of work and economic opportunity, though here the Government's intentions have been clouded by ministers' persistent failure to admit there is a trade off between "standards" (meaning traditional academic attainment) and the skills needed to make a modern, innovating economy work. The second has been better management, meaning a more convincing relationship between input of public money into schools and teachers' salaries and the qualities of pupils. The quest for better educational management has taken place in a context of falling school rolls and pressure for spending reductions; it has as a result been harshly interpreted by people in education.

The Government, having abandoned without much examination ways of devolving the management of schools by, for example, voucher schemes and their analogues, has adopted a centralizing stance. The climate, some might say, became ripe for just the style of confrontation that has been seen during the past months of the teachers' dispute. But the dispute was not inevitable. Or rather it did not become inevitable until 13 months ago when the National Union of Teachers unilaterally abandoned talks about conditions of service and so challenged the very attempt to improve educational management.

It could be this week when some sort of negotiation begins

again between the local authorities and the teachers' unions that progress is made, possibly even the basis for an end to "industrial action". Such an event would bear witness to the mysterious flexibility of local government finance. It would also be warmly welcome to ministers, whose plans for examination reform have been retarded to parents, who in many areas have lost faith in the reliability of public educational provision, and, of course, to pupils who have lost hours of schooling. But however welcome an end to the disruption would be, neither the Government nor the local authorities can allow the teachers' action to peter out in some fudged settlement.

A fudge for 1985-86 only sets the ground for renewed action in 1986-87. More important, it lets slip the big issues that began the dispute and which the dispute has made even more salient: the issues of teachers' career structures, their obligations in terms of hours and of performance in the classroom, their expectations of pay to match the loads they carry. Some ministers evidently fear an inquiry into these issues because it would appear to be a concession, something to palliate the teachers.

On the contrary, a committee of inquiry into the nature of the teacher's job is a means of cementing the Government's commitment to managerial reform in education. It is more over something made necessary by the course of the strike itself. Teachers in many areas have over the months succeeded in disrupting classes, closing

schools at minimal cost to themselves - so loosely drawn are their contracts. Only now are certain local authorities, Havering, Buckinghamshire, Dudley among them, wondering if they can even make commensurate deductions from the salaries of teachers who have walked out. An inquiry could give Sir Keith Joseph the wherewithal to appraise any future bargains struck between local authorities and teachers on their conditions of service and professional responsibilities.

In a recent article Mr Tim Brighouse the chief education officer of Oxfordshire (not a left-wing authority) asserted that teachers - the "protectors of an unjust society" - had a higher claim for pay than judges or policemen for they were responsible for creating a better society than the present, contemptible one. Yet even the author of this cant is prepared to agree with Sir Keith Joseph that managerial reform, including the better assessment of teacher competence is now needed.

What is at stake now, after all these dreary months of dispute, is the same as last November: a better definition of the teacher's job and better pay for those better at it. To arm himself against the educationists like Mr Brighouse and their tendentious doctrines of social engineering, Sir Keith needs information and analysis. He needs an inquiry to define the teacher's role, and that need is independent of any moves that might get teachers back to normal working pending a settlement of their pay claim for 1985-86.

working group and despite that have become Government policy, one is led to ask why the group was set up at all. One can but conclude that Government, through the NAB, wanted an art and design working group to rubber stamp and give some respectability to the damaging and ill-considered decisions that were already taken.

Government has said that design is an important factor to be supported and encouraged as an element in the regeneration of British industry and also, according to the Green Paper, *The Development of Higher Education into the 1990s*, that it believes in the need to sustain our cultural heritage.

With these statements in mind it

should be noted that the greater part of art and design education takes place in the public sector which is less favourably funded than the university sector, that art and design education takes place in the public sector which is less favourably funded than the university sector, that art and design are essentially interrelated disciplines and that lower funding for art and design places will inevitably damage design.

Finally Government ought to be able to recognise that today's arts are tomorrow's artistic heritage. Yours faithfully, BERNARD GAY, Secretary, Conference for Higher Education in Art and Design, 3 Well Lane, Clare, Suffolk.

Uphill struggle to win EEC trade

From Dr J. R. W. Morris

The provincial obstacles to free trade within the EEC have their greatest economic effect, not on insurance, architecture, fruit and vegetables, or rabid animals, but on the only real potential source of economic recovery for this and other European countries, manufactured goods.

Within the last month my company has suffered in two incidents which illustrate the problem well. In the first, an engineer was "detained" while attempting to export a new item of medical equipment for installation in a hospital in Belgium. Because the equipment had a keyboard and screen, it was thought to be of possible strategic importance and therefore to require an export licence.

It took a whole day of phone calls and telexes to prove that the licence was not required. We were left with the advice that any goods we export should be accompanied either by an export licence, or by an official letter (licensee) indicating that a licence is not required.

In the second incident we have been prevented from reimporting a similar piece of equipment following a European sales tour. Although there are no duties between EEC countries, the very slightly different rates of VAT require that, in common with almost all other British manufacturers, we are obliged to complete a long, complex and expensive document, known as a "carnet" when we move equipment around Europe on demonstration. A minor clerical error in such a document has resulted in another two weeks of phone calls, telexes, letters, and delay.

Both incidents were our "bank", which is why many British companies employ thousands of export documentation specialists simply to serve the documentary appetite of EEC customs officials.

In contrast, a few months ago I took the same item of British-made equipment for demonstration in the United States. I took no special documentation. At Boston airport I spent 10 minutes with a US customs officer filing in a simple form which allowed me to import the equipment temporarily without duty.

During the subsequent two weeks I moved the equipment quite freely between states which have rates of sales tax which vary far more than European rates of VAT.

For British manufacturers, the most alarming aspect of the British Government's isolationist position is that there are clear signs that France, Germany and the Benelux countries are moving towards becoming a document-free trading area within the EEC with Britain still "protected" by 23 miles of sea, and the ever-zealous British customs man at the end of the Channel tunnel.

Yours faithfully, JULIAN MORRIS, Managing Director, Oxford Metrics Ltd, Unit 8, 7 West Way, Botley, Oxford, December 2.

From Mr Alan Reid
Sir, Exports from the Community are not the only thing to be damaged by the CoCom regulations and the US Export Administration Act (Mr Ashdown's letter, December 9).

Within the Community, the effects are felt too. Here in Brussels not only did our first two micro computers require an export licence from the UK, but should we take them to Strasbourg for a plenary session week, we are required to obtain a Belgian export licence.

More recently, a demonstration model of a new micro computer, brought over in the short flight from Birmingham, had to have its own export licence.

Although the heads of state and government have now agreed on an area without frontiers by 1992, these and other experiences, highlighted by the Parliament's kangaroo club, show that the real difficulty is to ensure that all national ministries, departments and services actually fulfil the Community obligations laid upon them.

ALAN REID, Deputy Secretary-General, European Democratic Group, European Parliament, 97-113 Rue Belliard, Brussels.

Funding for science

From Professor James Durbine

Sir, Britain's withdrawal from Unesco will release funds some of which should be made available for international scientific projects. Unesco's past record in contributing to such projects has been deplorable.

The largest international social science project ever conducted was the World Fertility Survey which, over a 12-year period, carried out fertility surveys on a consistent basis in 41 developing countries. The project was funded from a highly complex variety of sources from governments and aid programmes. The work was organised by the International Statistical Institute, which continues its research activities but has great difficulty in raising funds for international projects other than from aid programmes.

Yet there is a genuine need for a wide range of international comparative and collaborative scientific projects which cannot legitimately be financed from aid programmes since they are not specifically concerned with problems of Third World countries.

Most such work that is done at present is financed by cooperative approaches to their national research councils of groups of individuals in different countries for funds to be expended on work done or supervised by citizens of the countries concerned. This is a clumsy way to organise international projects which often stifles the

enthusiasm of the people who want to do the work.

What is needed is a means by which an individual or group from any country or countries can apply for funds for a genuinely international scientific project that could be carried out anywhere in the world by the people best qualified to do the work. Applications for funds could be evaluated by some sort of peer review system analogous to those employed by many national research councils.

The ideal long-term solution would be the establishment of an International Science Foundation that would have no power to do research itself but would exist only to distribute money on merit to those best qualified to spend it. However, other means could not doubt be found in the shorter term.

Scientific bodies in Britain should be pressing the Government to earmark some of the funds released by our departure from Unesco specifically for international scientific work. Since the United States has also left Unesco and other countries may follow, there should also be some international discussion on the matter.

Yours faithfully, J. DURBINE, Department of Statistical and Mathematical Sciences, The London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London, Houghton Street, WC2, December 6.

Pensions surplus

From Mrs G. J. Hatherley

Sir, According to the London Business School (*The Times*, November 25) pension funds have a surplus of £50 billion. Very healthy. Good news for Government and company finances.

Not such a pleasing prospect, though, awaits a married woman who has had an uninterrupted professional career for 30 years, has been obliged to pay £50 a month into an obligatory pension fund and finds out that "her pension dies with her".

A lump sum would be payable to my husband a year after my death.

The remainder of my contributions over 30 years obviously goes towards swelling the £50 billion surplus.

On the other hand, if my husband dies, he can assist me in my old age by the pension contributions he has made. His residual pension does not die with him. It seems to me that many dead wives have swelled the Government's surplus.

One law for the male, another for the female? What has happened to sex equality? Does it stop at the grave?

Yours faithfully, G. J. HATHERLEY, 16 Brighton Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.

Stamp duty on cheques

From Mr Frank Kershaw

Sir, There can be few occasions when the Chancellor of the Exchequer is asked to impose a tax, but this is one of them.

Could we please have a return to stamp duty on cheques? It used to be a reasonable figure and produce a useful return. Recently I saw a chap pay for two drinks in a pub with a cheque.

Yours impatiently, FRANK KERSHAW, 41 Close Gardens, Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

Housey-housey

From Dr T. P. Lister

Sir, For sale? May I suggest "Not for Sale" to represent a house put on the market to impress financial backers (or neighbours) of one's true worth, with no intention of actually selling?

I have the honour, Sir, to remain your obedient servant.

Yours faithfully, T. P. LISTER, Tuit Hill Farm Cottage, Tuit Hill, Westwell, Ashford, Kent, December 4.

Cold charity

From Dr Brian Moss

Sir, I remember, with deep pleasure, occasions when I have slipped an envelope with a gift of a charity which I wanted to help. Now I receive letters, clearly designed by some public relations firm and printed by computer, though purporting to be "personalized", asking me to give money to such organizations.

It gives me no satisfaction to respond to them for they make me feel that I am being pressured and manipulated by the very tactics that I associate with the hard sell of commercial organizations. The values which lead to such tactics are ones which I believe have accentuated the problems with which charities are hoping to cope.

The present espousal of such tactics and hence their underlying values would seem to me to be a step towards an increase in such problems as poverty both in Britain and the Third World and to take us further from their ultimate solution.

Yours faithfully, BRIAN MOSS, University of East Anglia, School of Environmental Sciences, Norwich, December 9.

Arts Council and Sadler's Wells

From the Chairman of the Arts Council

Sir, The Arts Council has much sympathy with Sir Roger Falk (December 13) and Sadler's Wells Theatre, even if I have less sympathy with some of his arguments.

The Arts Council has never funded receiving theatres - that is, theatre buildings - as such. We subsidize theatre companies, some of whom run their own theatres. We do often subsidize the companies who play in the receiving theatres. I think it is right that we should subsidize the artist, not the building.

Throughout the country receiving theatres are either subsidised or are supported by local authorities - as Sadler's Wells was by the GLC. The receiving theatres in the old metropolitan counties can look to the successor authorities who have benefited from the saving on the old metropolitan county rates.

On the abolition of the metropolitan counties the Arts Council was given £25m to help the successor local authorities fund the arts, a sum which - allowing for the true cost of the South Bank - will initially cover some 60 per cent of the old metropolitan counties funding. That will fall to about 50 per cent in later years. That proportion was a Government decision. It fell well below what we asked for.

We cannot, with these funds, take over the traditional local authority relationship with receiving theatres, and would be mad to try. We shall fund the artists with our 50 to 60 per cent. The local authorities have to decide how to handle their responsibility towards the theatres and other halls for the arts.

Yours faithfully, WILLIAM REES-MOGG, Chairman, The Arts Council of Great Britain, 105 Piccadilly, W1.

Drive to monopoly

From Mr Esmond Bulmer, MP for Wyre Forest (Conservative)

Sir, Marx identified the drive to monopoly as the Achilles heel of capitalism. He would have found plenty of evidence in the situation in which we now find ourselves to support his view.

Ever larger units questionably financed by institutions obsessed by short-term gain and often of dubious commercial logic are a nightmare that must not be allowed to overtake us.

If confidence in the system is to be preserved, particularly by a Government that has so consistently urged the benefits that flow from allowing the free reign of market forces, solutions need to be found to some pressing problems, among them:

How to avoid a situation in which companies are deterred from taking medium-term decisions, let alone long-term ones, which they believe to be in their best interests for fear that the short-term impact may be to depress profits and open the way to takeover.

How to create a situation in which institutions, almost always the majority shareholders, take a long-term view rather than a quick turn; How to define the market in which the test of monopoly is to be applied - for some industries the UK is wholly inappropriate - and how to update the law governing competition;

How to structure rules to deal with abuse which do not prevent desirable amalgamation or break-up. Unless our Government is seen to address itself urgently and effectively to these and related problems, it may well find itself haunted in the run-up to the next election by the unacceptable face of capitalism.

Yours faithfully, ESMOND BULMER, House of Commons.

Security of tenure

From Mr Leonard Tivey

Sir, It is now proposed by the Government that those lecturers in universities who show merit and are promoted will have new contracts, which will deprive them of security of tenure. Clearly then, when "financial exigencies" arise, they will be vulnerable and they may be obliged to go.

Their colleagues who have not shown such great merit, however, will be unpromoted and, rightly, will retain tenure. The universities will then be staffed by these scholars of lesser attainments.

No doubt there are some purposes behind this strange plan, but the pursuit of excellence cannot be one of them.

Yours sincerely, LEONARD TIVEY, Department of Political Science and International Studies, Faculty of Commerce and Social Science, Muirhead Tower, Ring Road North, The University of Birmingham, Birmingham.

A guide to violence

From Mrs Helen Bessemer Clark

Sir, Would it not be possible for all recorded television programmes to be categorized in television guides by the British Board of Film Censors' rating of U, PG, 15, 18 etc? This would enable parents, or whoever controls the TV switch, to guide children's viewing more sensibly.

The all-enveloping "before 9pm" and "after 9pm" seems, to my mind, frequently to bear little relevance to suitable viewing by age. I have discovered a screening of *Airport* at hushtime showing a prostitute stripping, and have denied my 11 and 13-year-olds some excellent programmes because the button, for them, went "off" at 9pm.

Yours faithfully, H. S. BESSEMER CLARK, 53 Abbotbury Close, W14.

ON THIS DAY

DECEMBER 16 1865

Emancipation of slaves in Jamaica was enacted in 1833. During the next three decades poverty, increasing taxation and high prices led to seething discontent among the negro population. On October 11 the Morant Bay rebellion broke out and was swiftly crushed by the governor Edward John Eyre. His ruthlessness in doing so led to a royal commission of inquiry which found him guilty of excessive reprisals and he was dismissed. A committee under the chairmanship of John Stuart Mill demanded that Eyre be prosecuted for murder, or at least for an influential body led by Cardale defended his actions. Finally in 1868 a grand jury dismissed a bill that he should stand trial.

THE INSURRECTION IN JAMAICA

The following narrative of the first day's outbreak is by an impartial witness, the Rev. R. M. Parham, the Wesleyan missionary at Morant Bay.

"I was on the Bay on Wednesday, the 11th of October; attended the Vestry to recommend a few poor and destitute persons to be put on the paupers' list. . . . Before I was ready to return, one of my neighbours sent to tell me that there was a riot on the Bay, and that Mr. Walton and Mr. Archer Cooke had been killed. I could not resist the fact, and started out immediately to look the certainty of the report. When I came within sight of the rectory a few persons who were standing in the yard made signs to me to go back seeing me ride on, they ran out and entreated me not to go to the Bay, repeated what had occurred, and informed me of the determination of the mob to destroy every white and coloured man. . . . Shortly after I had been in the house some one cried, 'The schoolhouse is on fire!' I hastened upstairs and saw it was even so. This sight, together with the news just sent to me, awakened my worst apprehensions. It was now quite evident that we must at once use what means we could for our safety, and trust in God, who alone could deliver us. . . . It was discovered that Mr. Archer Cooke, who had been most cruelly beaten, chopped, and left for dead by the rebels, had life yet in him, and after dark a few kind persons at some risk ventured and succeeded in bringing him away to this place. The scene which followed when he was brought in and laid down before the deeply distressed persons in the schoolhouse, was I should say, indescribable. He was sensible, and could speak. Addressing himself to his father, he very touchingly said, 'When I saw you leaving the Court-house I made haste to come after you to protect you. Oh! father, I would have died for you.' His weeping father replied, 'Yes, my son, I know you would. But your affection for me was I should say, and could speak. Addressing himself to his father, he very touchingly said, 'When I saw you leaving the Court-house I made haste to come after you to protect you. Oh! father, I would have died for you.' His weeping father replied, 'Yes, my son, I know you would. But your affection for me was I should say, and could speak. Addressing himself to his father, he very touchingly said, 'When I saw you leaving the Court-house I made haste to come after you to protect you. Oh! father, I would have died for you.' His weeping father replied, 'Yes, my son, I know you would. But your affection for me was I should say, and could speak. Addressing himself to his father, he very touchingly said, 'When I saw you leaving the Court-house I made haste to come after you to protect you. Oh! father, I would have died for you.' His weeping father replied, 'Yes, my son, I know you would. But your affection for me was I should say, and could speak. 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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Fowler's second slice at the pensions cake

Mr Norman Fowler's social security White Paper is finally due to put in its appearance today. This is the full colour version of the Outline of the Social Security Secretary issued six months ago, following four investigations into Britain's biggest public spending programme. We will at last be entrusted with illustrative levels, and hence costs, of the new benefits, along with formal acknowledgement of a retreat on state pensions.

The Government's social security review was conducted at a time when it was exceptionally prone to shoot from the hip. The phase in which it insouciantly decided to abolish the state earnings-related pension scheme was also associated with another ghastly error - the notion that the system of local authority rates could be replaced by a poll tax. Time is running out for this not-so-bright idea to bloom before the next general election. The determination to sweep away Serps, however, survived long enough to appear, albeit in a watered-down form, in Mr Fowler's programme for change in June.

The background to the Fowler reviews showed a five-fold rise in the real value of social security spending since the beginning of the 1950s, which meant that by the mid-1980s it was absorbing more than twice the proportion of national income it had taken up 30 years ago. The Treasury wanted to check, and if possible reverse, this rise in spending. Mr Fowler wanted to redirect as much spending as he could salvage. Neither task is easy, because there were good reasons for the rise, and some bad but inevitable ones, intermingled with the mistakes.

Better basic pensions have dramatically improved the position of the retired. Pensioners' average disposable income is now about 70 per cent in the early 1950s. At that time, almost two-thirds of those categorized as poor in Britain were elderly. By 1982, only a fifth of those in the lowest income group consisting of the bottom 20 per cent of the population, were pensioners.

This shift was exacerbated by a less welcome change which also served to increase spending. As unemployment rose, so the bottom income group has come increasingly to consist of the jobless. Plainly, someone has to find themselves at the bottom of any income distribution, a statistical truth that no amount of well-intentioned social security policy can undo, but there are two worrying side-effects of this shift.

The first is that there are so many children among the poorest group. Of course, they are in general far better off than the poor children of their parents' generation, because of the rise in general living standards. But it is disturbing that the even greater increase in social security spending appears so ill-directed towards today's poor.

Two-thirds of all "income units" - meaning families, couples or single people counted as one for the purpose of income assessment - now derive some of their income from social benefits. A third even of the richest 20 per cent receive some social security, while only a third of all spending actually goes to the poorest 20 per cent.

The proportion of the better off partly living on social security has gone up. This is ironic, because it has partly been caused by the increase in child benefits. These replaced child tax allowances, which were even greater benefit to higher-income groups. So this apparent shift to the rich is partly an illusion, fed by the daft pretence that the tax and social security systems are quite unconnected (a pretence fostered by the Government's decision to embark on social security reform well before it got round to thinking about income tax). But the development of child benefits has spread the social security budget wide and thinner.

Hence Mr Fowler's desire to introduce a new, income-tested cash benefit for poor families. There are all kinds of difficulties with this, because the Government is unfortunately stopping short of the full integration of tax and benefits while proposing that the child-benefit top-up could be fed into the father's pay-packet through a cut in his income tax deduction. This half-way house has angered the family lobbies, who believe that money in the hands of those responsible for the day-to-day care of children is more likely to be used for the intended purpose. Mr Fowler may have to compromise here.

It might seem that his attempt to end state earnings-related pensions was also intended to shift the balance of spending. But Serps gives no trouble to today's Government. It accounts for less than 1 per cent of social security spending on the elderly, becoming costly only in the next century.

Only half of the population was found by the Government's opinion pollsters to have even heard of the state earnings-related pension. Plainly, this is the moment when a long-sighted government should act, but long sight is not a normal attribute of politicians with a five-year term.

Perhaps, therefore, we should be grateful that the Government's kamikaze mood at the beginning of this year led it towards an assault on Serps. For however well-intentioned the Labour-Tory compromise that led to its introduction in 1978, Serps was an expensive muddle born of its creation in a period of rapid social change. In the mid-1970s it was unclear what proportion of married women would be permanent members of the labour force, still less whether many of them would come to earn decent pensions in their own right. In an effort to cover all eventualities, a scheme was introduced which could be shown to give the female sex six times as much benefit, per pound of contribution, as it gave men. In order that it should at the same time provide men with a decent pension, the contribution rate would - eventually - prove to be extremely high.

Mr Fowler's programme for change outlined the reforms necessary to cut costs down to size. These included abolition of the 20-year rule, under which those who contributed for only 20 years of working life earned the same pension as those who contributed for more than 40. They included an end to the inheritance rule, under which a widow could claim her dead husband's full pension, as well as her own. Together with restrictions on the pensions earned by the better off, these could reduce the cost of Serps by about half.

This route was originally rejected as "essentially negative" - i.e., unpopular - offering the electorate the promise of lower benefits without any cut in contributions, which meant they would have to set aside more to achieve the promised levels of income in old age. However, the Government's scheme for "phasing out" Serps was soon seen to offer the same unpleasant choice exacerbated by a great deal of expensive short-term complexity strongly resisted by the pensions industry. The Government's partial reprieve of Serps is welcome. It offers a large number of lower-paid employees and a substantial number of small employers a straightforward, universal, system of providing a modest income in old age. It will be coupled with greater incentives to "contract-out" and save privately. None of these aims will be cheap or easy, either for contributors, or for the private pensions industry. But when you start in a social and financial muddle, there is seldom a painless way out.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

MPs press for debate on City policing as Bill is due

By Patricia Wheatcroft
The debate over the policing of the City will reach a crescendo this week as, amid mounting allegations of malpractice at Lloyd's and Johnson Manthey Bankers, the Government publishes its Financial Services Bill and a Treasury White Paper on banking supervision.

MPs, led by the main critic of self-regulation, Mr Brian Sedgemore, are trying to get a debate on the issue this week. Mr Sedgemore insists that if the attempt succeeds, he will be making fresh allegations against both Lloyd's and JMB.

Over the weekend, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr Leon Brittan, tried to allay criticism that the Financial Services Bill, due to be published on Thursday, does not go far enough. Writing in the *News of the World*, he insisted that self-regulation



Brian Sedgemore would not perpetuate "a cosy club" and added: "Under my new law the only clubs will be the ones welded by me on the fraudsters".

Mr Brittan argues that the City is best policed by those who work in it and know its intricacies, but as more details emerge of the Lloyd's and JMB

scandals, there is a growing view that there should be a government body to oversee the City. The Lloyd's answer to his lobby is that events such as the PCW affair date back to the time before the present system of regulation was established.

The Bill will propose one supervisory body, the Securities and Investment Board, and would add considerable muscle to existing investigation procedures. But opponents of the Bill, including the shadow chancellor, Mr Roy Hattersley, will be continuing their call for an equivalent of the American Securities and Exchange Commission.

The White Paper on banking supervision is an attempt to tighten the system which enabled JMB to get to the brink of total collapse. It will draw banks and licensed deposit takers under a single supervisory system instead of the two that now exist, but it will not

incorporate the Bank of England's earlier proposal that licensed deposit takers should be allowed to call themselves banks.

The White Paper will give the Bank more powers to obtain information about the banks under its supervision, and will involve auditors more directly in the supervision process.

Two controversial proposals also likely to be contained in the White Paper will almost certainly provoke opposition from the banks. One is that the Bank should be free to give confidential information on banks to government departments.

The second proposal is that there should be legislative limits on loan exposures instead of the informal guidelines currently maintained by the Bank. Bankers believe that such a system would be too rigid and would again place them at a competitive disadvantage with foreign banks.

IN BRIEF Back GLEB says Baker

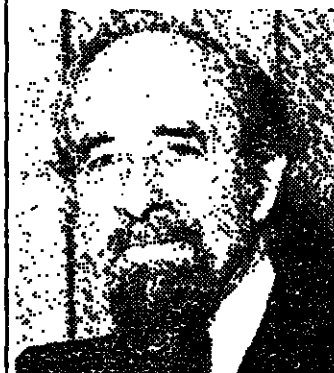
Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for the Environment, is urging all London Borough Councils to give financial support to the Greater London Enterprise Board after the abolition next April of the Greater London Council.

GLEB was set up by the Labour-controlled GLC in 1982 to provide venture capital in an attempt to create jobs. So far 18 boroughs, predominantly Labour, have expressed interest in replacing the GLC as shareholders of GLEB. Independent auditors have valued GLEB's net assets at £28 million and judged it a "going concern" until March 1988 on three conditions.

These are that the Government releases the remaining £8 million of its 1985-86 £20 million GLC budget; that each of the presently interested boroughs contributes £100,000 a year; and that GLEB will increasingly benefit from asset realizations and growing income from its investments.

Poll forecast

The stockbroker Hoare Govett said a move towards reflation in government economic policy pointed to an early general election. It said the stimulus from increased public spending, relaxation of monetary restraints and further asset sales with potential tax cuts would intensify next year. But a global economic hold-up would mean an election in early 1987 before it showed in Britain.



Sir Horace Cutler, above, former leader of the Greater London Council, is the chairman of a Business Expansion Scheme company launched this week. The company, called Branch Retirement Homes, is looking to raise up to £282,000 to purchase and manage retirement homes for the elderly. Sir Horace will not receive a fee.

Savings rise

National Savings, including accrued interest, increased by £114.8 million last month. This brings total investment in National Savings to £30.6 billion, compared with £27.9 billion at the end of November 1984.

Australian deal

Mercantile House Holdings and Laing & Cruckshank, the broker, are to buy 50 per cent of May & Mellor, the Melbourne stockbroker. The firm is a leading Australian broker.

Exports are falling again, says CBI

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

Manufacturers face a depressing start to the new year, with orders at home and particularly in export markets declining, according to the results of the latest monthly trends enquiry by the Confederation of British Industry.

The survey, of 1,538 companies, shows that 28 per cent regard their export order books and 23 per cent their home order books as below normal.

Total order books are reported to be below normal by a negative net balance of 7 per cent of companies, and the worst affected sector continues to be metal manufacturing.

The CBI refrained today from once again calling for lower interest rates as the main spur to manufacturing industry's fortunes and reiterated its exhortations on pay.

Mr David Wiglesworth, chairman of the CBI's economic situation committee, said: "It is rather disappointing to see the decline in orders after what seemed to be an improving trend in November. Some companies seem to have been experiencing more difficulty in selling their products, particularly on the export side."

The survey was carried out before the fall in oil prices after the recent Opec meeting and does not reflect extra business that may have been won as a result of the easing of the pound.

But Mr Wiglesworth said, "It underlines once again how important it is for all of us in British industry to maintain firm control of our costs and particularly our pay settlements if we are to remain competitive."

The bright spot to emerge, however, is that a growing number of manufacturers expect to increase their output in the coming four months, a move reported by a balance of 18 per cent of companies, the best figure since June.

Average prices are expected to rise in the next four months by a balance of 22 per cent of firms, significantly higher than in any month since the summer. More price rises are expected in the consumer goods sector than in intermediate or capital goods manufacture.

	Before privatization		After privatization		TOP PAID DIRECTOR
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	
American International	£30,360 (1981-82)	£48,755 (1982-83)	£88,983 (1983-84)	£130,178 (1984-85)	-
Associated British Ports	£25,198 (1982)	£47,844 (1983)	£58,749 (1984)	-	-
British Aerospace	£44,467 (1980)	£57,191 (1981)	£73,378 (1982)	£87,280 (1983)	£100,780 (1984)
British Petroleum	£120,365 (1979)	£143,334 (1980)	£158,151 (1981)	£172,770 (1982)	£183,134 (1983)
British Telecom	£67,900 (1983)	£84,198 (1984)	£111,359 (1985)	£180,000 (1986)	-
British Wool	£72,000 (1982)	£88,000 (1983)	£98,000 (1984)	-	-
Cable and Wireless	£20,277 (1981)	£32,245 (1982)	£111,552 (1983)	£136,881 (1984)	-
Comet	£28,000 (1982)	£28,000 (1983)	£28,000 (1984)	-	-
Oil	£75,410 (1983)	£86,268 (1984)	-	-	-
Jaguar	£51,046 (1983)	£88,498 (1984)	£98,292 (1985)	-	-
Nat Freight Consortium	£32,200 (1983)	£32,200 (1984)	-	-	-
Sealink	-	-	-	-	-

'85% pay rises for privatized chiefs'

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Top executives of Britain's newly privatized corporations have "plundered" their companies' profits to provide themselves with salary increases averaging more than £45,000 in the two years after the sell-off, the TUC says today.

In its latest report condemning the Government's privatization programme, the TUC says the 85 per cent average rises recorded in the first two years still greatly understate how fast directors' incomes have rocketed.

"Evidence is difficult to obtain, but the report suggests that senior executives of privatized firms quickly vote themselves a combination of special share options, bonuses and other benefits."

"The TUC believes that the Government has frequently held down the salaries of state industry bosses, while dangling the carrot of immediate and immense pay rises once privatization is successfully completed," the report says.

"What compounds this disgrace is that the board-level salary explosion has been taking place at taxpayers' expense."

The 11 industries covered by the report, says the TUC, were all profitable before privatization and all were sold at "knockdown" prices. The report shows that in the first year after privatization, directors' salaries went up by an average of 34 per cent, or £19,953. "In each case the picture is the same. Privatization means massive and rapid rises in salary for the top executives - dwarfing pay levels and increases awarded to the workforces of the privatized companies."

The TUC concedes that nationalized industry salaries have not matched those in the private sector, but this cannot possibly excuse the astonishing speed with which many privatized company bosses have raised their own salaries. Nor does it excuse the scale of remuneration some of these executives now receive.

One of the largest salary increases recorded by the TUC is that enjoyed by Sir George Jefferson, chairman of British Telecom, who was paid £67,900 in 1983 - the last full year before privatization - and according to reports is now earning £160,000.

Sir Peter Walters, chairman of BP, was paid £241,547 in 1984 compared with a chairman's salary of £120,365 in 1979, the last full year before privatization. In that year, two directors of BP were paid over £70,000 but this rose to seven the next year and by 1984, six BP directors were on £150,000 or more.

Jaguar's highest paid British director received £75,410 in 1983 before its hiving off from BL and the following year this had risen to £88,498. But, the TUC says, Jaguar directors stand to gain much more from bonus, share and executive share option schemes.

The TUC says it deplores the Government's "double standards". The depressed level of pay in industry continued to produce crippling shortages in craft skills, key engineers and good quality management. "Yet senior executives already at the top of the pay scale are encouraged to treat their own salaries as a special case."

Economists still expect tax cuts in Budget

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

City economists still expect sizeable tax cuts in the Budget next March, despite the drop in oil prices last week, and attempts by the Prime Minister and Chancellor to play down prospects of a Budget tax giveaway.

Mr Mike Osborne at Grieve-Smith, the stockbroker, says that, at an exchange rate of \$1.40, the price of oil would have to fall to \$23 a barrel to eliminate tax cuts in the next Budget. At current exchange rates and oil prices, the prospect is for £2 billion of tax cuts, he says.

The stockbroker W Greenwell & Co. in its December monetary bulletin, says: "The oil price in sterling terms is still well below the level that we estimate was assumed in the Autumn Statement. In other words, tax cuts are still on course."

James Capel & Co says that an absence of tax cuts in the Budget will reduce consumer spending by 1 per cent and cut growth in the economy to little more than 1 per cent next year. It said the strong words of the Chancellor and Prime Minister were "mainly for the consumption of the foreign exchange markets, and the closer we move to the Budget, the greater the likelihood of tax cuts and a lower pound-dollar rate."

Also published today is a warning from the stockbroker Capel-Cure Myers. It says that an import boom is in prospect for next year, which could undermine economic growth. It expects imports to rise by 6 per cent, nearly double the Treasury's forecast rise of 3.7 per cent.

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Debt nations plan joint action

From Sao Paulo

An attempt to lay the foundations of effective, coordinated action by Latin America on its debt problems began today in Montevideo, Uruguay, with a two-day meeting of finance and foreign ministers of the 11-nation Cartagena group.

It is the group's first meeting since it was founded in June last year, and there is some feeling among members that they have spent too long in dramatic but ineffective denunciations of their plight.

The group is expected to set up a permanent committee to monitor developments on the world's financial markets. It should eventually be able to coordinate joint action, such as the simultaneous demand by all members for the partial capitalization of interest payments when world interest rates rise above a certain level.

Most participants believe that Latin America faces a difficult 1986, with two of the big debtors - Mexico and Argentina - requiring large sums of fresh money if they are to go on servicing their debts. Coordinated action is believed to be needed more urgently than ever before.

The Baker Plan will also be discussed at length at the meeting.

Akzo Chemie fined £6m for threat to UK firm

Brussels (AP-Dow Jones) - company, Engineering and Chemical Supplies (ECS) of the European Commission has fined the Dutch chemical company, Akzo Chemie a record 10 million European currency units (£5 million) for violating EEC rules on competition.

The fine was imposed because the company had abused its dominant position in the organic peroxides market by attempting to drive a smaller competitor from the market, the commission said.

The victim was a British

Commodity price fall 'to continue'

Commodity prices are likely to continue to decline in relation to the prices of manufactured goods, Mr Patrick Foley of Anglo Bank, says in the bank's latest *International Financial Outlook*. This is because of a long-term improvement in the increased supply of - and reduced demand for - raw materials.

While the rise of the dollar led to falling nominal prices for commodities (which are mostly denominated in dollars), its subsequent fall has not had the reverse effect.

MARKET SUMMARY

London: £1.4372 (-0.0408)
£2. DM 3.6244 (-0.1068)
£2. Sfr 2.6267 (-0.0847)
£2. FF 11.0884 (-0.3015)
£2. Yen 281.15 (-9.17)
£2. Index 78.7 (-2.4)
New York: £1.4355
£2. DM 2.5255
£2. Index 127.1 (-0.2)
ECU £0.604157
SDR £0.798377

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Belhaven Brewery, Brown & Tawse, Hain, Parkfield Group, Siebe, Thermal Syndicates, Tops Estates, William Cook & Sons, Sheffield, William Carter, Connors, Graton Lodge & Knight Group, Arthur Lee & Sons, Midsummer Inns, Nash Industries, United Scientific.

TOMORROW - Interim: British Benzol, British Steam Specialties Group, Danae Investment Trust,

STOCK MARKETS

Friday's close and change on week
FT Ind Ord1105.9 (-11.7)
FT All Share689.78 (-9.33)
FT Govt Securities83.15 (-0.2)
FT-SE 1001381.4 (-20.5)
Barrington23.082
Datastream USM105.80 (-1.63)
New York
Dow Jones1,535.21 (+58.03)
Nikkei Dow13107.98 (+814.45)
Hang Seng1735.58 (+13.69)
Amsterdam Gen238.5 (-0.7)
Sydney AO976.0 (-8.3)
Frankfurt
Commerzbank1811.2 (+85.2)
Bussells
General877.01 (-87.4)
Paric CAG250.3 (+2.5)
Zurich
SKA General481.7 (+11.2)

CURRENCIES

Friday's close and change on week

1. مكنة الأمل

The Guinness Peat offer:
four good reasons to say no.

NO 1.

The offer represents a price earnings multiple of only 9.3.

NO 2.

The offer would reduce shareholders' dividend income by almost 20%.

NO 3.

The offer is below the current market price.

NO 4.

The offer ignores our 1985 forecast of total profits of at least £27m.
It is simply an attempt to buy Britannia Arrow on the cheap.

Britannia Arrow

Sign nothing. Reject the offer.

No 1 IS BASED ON THE CASH ALTERNATIVE OF 130p AND BRITANNIA'S FORECAST TOTAL EARNINGS PER SHARE FOR 1985 OF AT LEAST 14p.
(THE DOCUMENT INCORPORATING THIS FORECAST WAS POSTED TO BRITANNIA SHAREHOLDERS ON 13TH DECEMBER 1985; FURTHER COPIES ARE AVAILABLE FROM BRITANNIA ARROW HOLDINGS PLC AT 80 CORKMAN STREET LONDON EC2J 8JF)
No 3 IS BASED ON THE MIDDLE MARKET QUOTATION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON 11TH DECEMBER 1985.

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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Dec 9. Dealings End, Dec 20. Contango Day, Dec 21. Settlement Day, Jan 6.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

THE TIMES
Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stake. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Year
1	INDUSTRIALS A-D	
2	Barrac	
3	Barley Hunt	
4	Bell (C) Ltd	
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40	Bell (C) Ltd	

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock out- standing	Price	Chg	Gr

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Stock out- standing	Price	Chg	Gr

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Stock out- standing	Price	Chg	Gr

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Stock out- standing	Price	Chg	Gr

INDEX-LINKED

Stock out- standing	Price	Chg	Gr

BREWERIES

Stock out- standing	Price	Chg	Gr

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

Stock out- standing	Price	Chg	Gr

ELECTRICALS

Stock out- standing	Price	Chg	Gr

INDUSTRIALS A-D

Stock out- standing	Price	Chg	Gr

HOTELS AND CATERERS

Stock out- standing	Price	Chg	Gr

INDUSTRIALS E-K

Stock out- standing	Price	Chg	Gr

INDUSTRIALS L-R

Stock out- standing	Price	Chg	Gr

INDUSTRIALS S-Z

Stock out- standing	Price	Chg	Gr

INDUSTRIALS A-D

Stock out- standing	Price	Chg	Gr

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gr

BUILDING AND ROADS

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gr

FINANCE AND LAND

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gr

FOODS

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gr

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gr

CINEMAS AND TV

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gr

DRAPERY AND STORES

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gr

INDUSTRIALS A-D

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gr

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BUILDING AND ROADS

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gr

FINANCE AND LAND

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chg	Gr

FOODS

Dawn Run provides a welcome tonic

huge crowd turned out
chestown on Saturday for t

...almost four months in advance.

BADM
Chinese ac
grand p
From Richar

INTON

Accused after prix finals

Ed Eaton, Tokyo

At Alico there is another good race in prospect for the Lauderdale Handicap Chase, principally featuring Misty Spirit and Shirlstar Baybox. After landing a gamble at Sedgefield Misty Spirit was beaten somewhat surprisingly at Haxham by Succeeded.

After winning three times in succession in his native north, Shirlstar Baybox then ran the race of his life at Monkhampton, November

Jenny Pitman's Burrough Hill Lad always seemed to be fighting a lost cause trying to catch the front-running lightweight in the SGR. His jumping lacked its usual freedom and authority, and he barely got any projection over

The most impressive performance of the afternoon came in the **HSS Hire Shops Hurdle** when Nick Henderson brought **First Bout** back in tremendous shape to outstay **Southernair** and **Sailor's Dance** his first

Henderson has the Ladbroke Christmas Hurdle at Kempton on Boxing Day and a 2½-mile event at Cheltenham on New Year's Day to juggle with for his hurdling stars.

Leading conditional jockey, Clive Cox, celebrated his first ride for Fred Winter with a well-judged success on Admiral's Cup, who got the upper hand of Our Fun at the last in

Hurdle winner to have his first outing of 1985 was For Auction but for him the story was a less happy one. Although a well backed 6-4 favourite in Kiltel Chase, he fell when fast improving his position at the fourth-last fence leaving Another Brownie to retain his lead and win by 12 lengths.

Coach 'tickled to death' at thought of Oxford defeat

12.30 Mr Bennington. 1.0 Deer Creek
INDAMELODY (nap). 3.0 Master F

1.0 MISTLETOE NOVICE HURDLE

2. 81 BELFALAS LAD (Mrs R Mont
BALLYFEENEY - 89 (20) 17.8)

£1,336: 2m) (25)

2.30 CHRISTMAS TREE NOVICE CH

3	10004-	ALPINE AIR (P H&I) J H Baker
5	00-p	BILLY'S BOMBARDIER (B Rutt)
6	0430/10	BRIGHT SHERIFF (T Winteron)
7	3-3221	CAPE FLATTERY (Mrs P Evans)
9	000/p-6	CUTTING COMMENT (B)
10	11-p08-9	DIXON HOUSE (P H&I) M Scud
11	3221/4-	GOLDSPLOM (Lord Vasey) D-N
12	0004-	GRANDFLOUT (B&S) G-N

BASE (Div II: £1,074; 2m 4f) (16)

5-11-0	C Brown
Mr G Bakling 6-11-0	Mr S Medins 7
Mr O Brennan 6-11-0	M Brennan
Mr R Hartop 6-11-0	J Barlow
Mr H Holmes 5 Holmes 10-11-0	S Wright
Mr J Moore 6-11-0	M Wilkins
Mr J Wilson 7-11-0	P Scudamore
Mr J W. Henderson 7-11-0	S Smith Foster

12.15 Tarchin. 12.45 Burnditch Boy
Spiral. 2.15 Temajojo. 2.45 Press Gaz.

12.45 GATTONSIDE NOVICE CHAS

1 400-221 BURNDITCH BOY (R Hughes)
4 340-01 AVON OAK (D MacDonald) D
5 340-01 ON CHRONICLE STREAMLIN (M Th

SE (2827: 2m 6f) (13)

Cambridge's Campbell said, "We have four Internationalts, two complete novices, and a couple of little guys who can row the hell out of the big guys who can row the hell out of the little guys." "We shall have a couple of guys, each of whom will be a little bit of each, and we shall be able to worry about his own rest. He knows the other guy can look after themselves."

As this ridiculously early stage, it seems that the engine-rooms of the two boats will be well matched, and that the muscled professionals will lack their usual weight advantages when they are in the water.

1 2320-00 BLACKWATER PRINCE (R Duv)
2 2320-02 GREENBANK PANK (R Duv)
3 2322-01 YOU'RE WELCOME (GD) (J)
4 1000-00 GREENWATER (GD) (J)
5 1000-01 DRUGS & CHAIRS (J) (U) (air)
6 1000-01 UPHAM KELLY (R) (E) (air)
7 2320-00 PHYLLIS LASS (F) (Missouri) (R)
8 2320-00 NORTON (R) (Missouri) (R)
9 2320-00 THE WINDY (J) (A & L) (R)
10 2320-00
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1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

The stork, Broughton, with the crafty help of the coxswain, Carol Burton, from Alice Ottley School, had one and a half lengths by Chirswick Steps. The pursuing coxswain, Simon Gotham, was so

12.48 1, Music Be Music (4-6 fav); 2, Charcoal Baby (10-1); 3, Silver Wind (13-8). Strat
2.10 1, Somers (33-1); 2, Incomparable (4-1); 3, Kathie Led (4-7). Latrak Cay 6-4 to
10 run.
1.40 1, Peter Martin (7-1); 2, Tarnish (8-5);
Model Pup (13-2 fav); 4, Jacinto Pat (15-2, 17 m)
2.10 1, Newline Connection (evens fav);

2.15 1, CROOK DE GUERRE (11-1); 2, **Quinn Edge** (10-11 fav); 3, **Albourne Deal** (8-1). 18 ran.

● **Eric Chatburn**, who has ridden 60 winners on the Flat in South Africa, has his first ride over hurdles on **Brass Change** in the Ivy

cr-trainer of the winner, said after the victory: "Somerled will have a rest now. He was bred from my mare Young Ash Leaf." Somerled was a massive two stone out of the handicap this time and a lay-off would allow the handicapper to

	1st	2nd	3rd	Leading percentage	25 best clubs
S Sherwood	44	33	32	1	+28.45
S Smith Eccles	37	34	14	0	-9.04
P Scudamore	31	36	20	5	-83.99
R Rowe	31	28	22	1	+14.31
H Davies	28	22	14	8	+11.14

Today's cou

nurse specialists

Journal of Management Studies, 19(1), 67-80.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophylls was expressed in $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

TENNIS

British women bounce back to provide hope for future

By Rex Bellamy Tennis Correspondent

The United States, who led 5-1 but lost three consecutive matches, beat Britain 6-5 in the Maureen Connolly Trophy competition, for women aged or less, at Queen's Club, West Kensington. Britain's exciting recovery was arrested when Terry Phelps beat Sarah Gomer 6-4, 5-7, 6-3 on Saturday in an admirable, thrilling match between the number one players.

The overall result mattered less than the fact that Britain bounced off the ropes to make this a good scrap. Otherwise this extension of Wightman Cup traditions would have been less than satisfying. We were left to ponder what might have happened if Annabel Croft had been free to play for Britain: if Britain had not missed a chance on the first day by losing three matches in which they won the first set; and if four American college students had not been reinforced by Miss Phelps, ranked 28th in the world, when injury left a gap in the team.

The United States, mind you, could kill this fixture by assembling their strongest side. Instead they concentrate on aspiring part-timers. Of the four such players in action this time only Ronnie Reis, a well-built left-hander, displayed obvious promise. A potent player, professional, some of the British team, already full-time players, looked overweight. Moreover, Joanne Louis, Sally Reeves and Jane Wood are not tall enough to be ideally built for the game.



Gomer: fine performance in defeat by Phelps

Reluctant heroine Hobbs in double title win

Aukland (AFP) — Britain's Anne Hobbs yesterday won the singles and doubles titles in the Nutri-Metric international women's tournament, an event she only decided to compete in at the last minute.

She overpowered the young Australian Louise Field to win the singles 6-3, 6-1, then in the doubles final she and candy Reynolds, of the United States, proved sharper around the court and made fewer errors to beat Adrianna Villagran, of Argentina, and the American, Les Antonoplis 6-1, 6-3.

Miss Hobbs, aged 24, confessed she was a reluctant competitor in the tournament, saying: "I was very tired after four weeks of playing in Australia and only decided at the last moment to come to New Zealand. But I'm delighted I did."

Miss Hobbs, seeded fourth in the singles, proved too strong for the 17-year-old unseeded Miss Field.

She broke service twice in the first set and was leading 5-0 in the second before the Australian was able to hold her service.

RESULTS: Singles: Semi-finals: L. Field (Aus) vs B. Reynolds (US) 7-6, 7-5; F. Hobbs (GB) vs A. Villagran (Arg) 6-3, 6-1. Doubles: Final: Hobbs and Reynolds (GB) vs Antonoplis (US) and Villagran (Arg) 6-1, 6-3.

TOYO — Manuela Maleeva, of Bulgaria, playing the longest match of her professional career, struggled to a 7-6, 3-6, 7-5 victory over Bonnie Gadusek of the United States yesterday to retain her Pan Pacific Open title (Associated Press reports).

The 18-year-old Miss Maleeva needed 2hr 43min to end the battle of long baseline rallies and claim her first title of the year.

The fourth-seeded Miss Gadusek, playing some fine ground strokes, broke the No 3 seed's serve in the third game and went on to lead 4-2 and 40-0 on Miss Maleeva's serve. But Miss Maleeva saved that game and eventually caught up to 5-5. She capitalized on some errors by Miss Gadusek for her 7-5 victory in the tiebreak.

Miss Gadusek rallied with more powerful ground strokes and took the second set. In the third set she double-broke twice and Miss Maleeva once as each player broke service three times in the first six games, but the champion held on for victory.

SYDNEY — Henri Leconte, of France, won his first Australian title yesterday when he beat Kelly Evernden, of New Zealand, 6-7, 6-2, 6-3 in the singles final of the Alberto Tomba New South Wales Open (Associated Press reports).

An awed Evernden claimed afterwards that Leconte was "unbeatable" when in form. "I've played Jimmy Connors and Boris Becker but I never felt so helpless as I did out there today," he said.

RESULTS: Leconte (Fr) vs Evernden (NZ) 6-7, 6-2, 6-3.

RACKETS

World champion beaten

By William Stephens

James Male, aged 21, broke the record of the sport by defeating William Boone the world champion and holder, 6-15, 10-15, 15-11, 15-8, 15-2, to win the Celestion amateur championship at Queen's Club yesterday, having eliminated John Prens, the former world champion by 15-2, 7-15, 15-7, 15-15, 15-12 on Saturday.

Boone, aged 35, began playing a controlled and varied game, his serving was assured and often gentle; his length was the more consistent and precise. He dominated the front of the court unleashing lethal forehand shots and backhand angled kills.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL: Northfleet v Frickley; Tottenham v Millwall; Premier League: Arsenal v Manchester United; Coventry v Aston Villa; Second Division: York v Luton; Third Division: Darby v Gillingham.

RUGBY UNION: INTER-DISTRICT: Glasgow v Anglo Scots (at Harlow).

TENNIS: Abbey Life Tournament (at Queen's Club).

RACKETS: Public schools Singles (at Queen's Club).

Surgeon liable over failed vasectomy Race claim defeated by overseas intention

Thake and Another v Maurice Before Lord Justice Kerr, Lord Justice Neill and Lord Justice Nourse [Judgment delivered December 11]

A married couple who had a healthy baby after the husband had undergone a vasectomy succeeded in their claim for damages against the surgeon who had performed the operation. The surgeon, although not liable in contract, was in breach of his contractual duty of care by failing to warn them of the risk that the husband might again become fertile, and was accordingly liable in negligence.

The Court of Appeal so held in reserved judgments. Lord Justice Kerr, dissenting on the point of liability in contract, dismissed an appeal by Mr Brian A. Maurice, the surgeon, from the judgment of Mr Justice Peter Pain (The Times, April 10, 1984; [1983] 2 WLR 215) in favour of the plaintiffs, Mr Donald Thake and his wife Patricia. The court allowed a cross-appeal by the plaintiffs and increased the total damages and interest awarded from £9,677 to £11,000 in respect of the distress and suffering before and during the birth.

Mr E. A. Machin, QC and Mr Roderick Adams for the defendant; Mr I. A. Kennedy, QC and Mr Lawrence West for the plaintiffs.

LORD JUSTICE KERR said that the defendant did not owe the plaintiffs a duty of care as a matter of public policy to be awarded for the birth of a healthy child. He accepted that that point had been concluded against him by the Court of Appeal in *Ench v Kensington and Chelsea and Westminster Area Health Authority* (The Times July 26, 1984; [1983] 2 WLR 233).

In 1975 the plaintiffs were at their wedding. The husband was a railway guard and they were having difficulty managing on his pay. He had a vasectomy that was performed by the defendant. The operation appeared successful and they resumed sexual intercourse without further contraceptive precaution. In 1978 Mrs Thake missed periods: she put it down initially to the onset of the change of life: she was shocked to find she was nearly five months pregnant.

She bore a healthy child who was accepted happily into the family. Mr Thake had become fertile again: nature had forced a bridge between the ends of the vas through which sperm could pass. The plaintiffs claimed against the defendant on three alternative grounds: 1 That was a contract between them to sterilize Mr Thake which was broken when he became fertile again; 2 A breach of collateral warranty or innocent misrepresentation: the plaintiffs submitted that they were induced to enter into the contract by a false warranty that the operation would render Mr Thake irreversibly sterile; 3 Contractual negligence in that the defendant failed to warn them that there was a small risk of fertility being restored.

Contrary to the defendant's argument, the case was to be decided on the basis of the defendant either gave no warning of the risk that Mr Thake might again become fertile or that anything said was so vague that it did not convey the truth to the plaintiffs.

Mr Justice Peter Pain concluded that in the unusual circumstances the plaintiff had established that the revival of Mr Thake's fertility gave rise to a breach of contract. His Lordship said that he agreed.

The plaintiffs' claim in negligence was pleaded both in contract and in tort, that is, contractual negligence as well as negligence simpliciter, from the duty of care owed by a surgeon to his patient. On both aspects the issue turned on the defendant's failure to give his usual warning of the risk of late recanalization.

The defendant submitted that his failure to give his usual warning did not amount to an inadvertent

negligent omission on his part. That could not be accepted.

The defendant was a general surgeon with high professional qualifications whose competence was not in question and the plaintiffs were entitled to rely on his evidence just as if it had been given by an independent expert. The plaintiff had established an imputed breach of duty on the defendant's part sufficient to amount to negligence both in contract and in tort.

So far as foreseeability and causation were concerned, the plaintiffs' case was that had they been warned of the risk Mrs Thake would then have been alert to the possibility of pregnancy and would then have had an abortion.

The defendant took two points. First, that it could not have been in his reasonable contemplation that failure to give the warning might have the result that Mrs Thake would not appreciate her pregnancy at a sufficiently early stage so as to enable her to have an abortion had she wished. In so far as the claim lay in tort, however, he accepted that the consequence was reasonably foreseeable and not too remote.

The conclusion was that the risk of Mrs Thake failing to appreciate at an early stage that she was pregnant must have been in the reasonable contemplation of the defendant.

Second, the plaintiffs had not proved that Mrs Thake would have been able to have a lawful abortion even if she had become aware sooner of her pregnancy.

But having regard to her circumstances, the only conclusion was that Mrs Thake would have been able to have a lawful abortion.

That disposed of the appeal but the plaintiffs had a cross-appeal on the judge's refusal to award damages by way of solatium for the pain and discomfort of the pregnancy and the delivery.

The judge's conclusion that the relief and joy which they felt after the birth should be set off so as to extinguish any claim for earlier distress and suffering. Their submission was upheld.

The joy of parents at the birth of a healthy child, though with the consequent time and trouble to be devoted to its upbringing, was impossible to assess. It was thus right that in law they should be treated as cancelling each other out.

But awards of damages for pain and suffering were an everyday part of the law and were not irreconcilable in principle for the discomfort and pain of pregnancy and delivery when they occurred normally and without adverse incidents. The plaintiffs' claim was not barred by the operation of the law.

LORD JUSTICE NEILL said that the defendant had contracted to perform a vasectomy operation and in so doing was subject to the duty which lay on him to carry it out with reasonable skill and care. It was the common experience of mankind that the results of medical treatment were to some extent unpredictable and that any treatment might be affected by the special characteristics of the particular patient. Both parties expected that sterility would be the result of the operation. But that did not mean that the defendant was not bound to exercise reasonable skill and care in giving a binding promise that the operation would achieve its purpose.

A reasonable person, although ignorant of the fact that Mr Thake would be sterilized by the operation, would not have taken the defendant to have given a guarantee that he would be absolutely sterile.

Lord Justice Nourse delivered a judgment concurring with Lord Justice Neill.

Solicitors: Hempsolls, F. B. Jevons Riley & Pope, Tonbridge.

NHS drugs payments against EEC law

Regina v Secretary of State for Social Services, Ex parte Bonmore Medical Supplies Ltd and Another Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice May and Lord Justice Glidewell [Judgment delivered November 29]

The amended scheme introduced by the Secretary of State for Social Services at the beginning of 1983 by which he sought to change the basis of reimbursement of medicines and other pharmaceutical products which had been purchased for dispensing under National Health Service prescriptions constituted a measure of equivalent effect to a quantitative restriction on imports of pharmaceuticals into the UK contrary to section 30 of the EEC Treaty and section 2(1) of the European Communities Act 1972.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by the secretary of state against a decision of Mr Justice Taylor (The Times July 4, 1985) who granted a declaration to the applicants, Bonmore Medical Supplies Ltd and Eurochem Ltd, that the secretary of state's decision to adopt the amended scheme announced in *Family Practitioner* Notice No 378 was in breach of Community law.

Mr Robert Cartwright, QC and Mr Nicholas Paines for the secretary of state; Mr David Vaughan, QC and Mr Gerald Barling for the applicants.

LORD JUSTICE MAY said that the amendments introduced by the decision complained of were that where prescribed medicines had been obtained by the chemist at an overall discount of more than 12 per cent of the current list price then the chemist would be obliged to endorse the prescription form "HD" for high discount and reimbursement would be at 80 per cent of the current price, that is, at a 20 per cent discount.

It was common ground that since in effect all domestic drugs were offered at less than 12 per cent discount and all imported drugs at more than 12 per cent discount the change hit only imported products.

It was further accepted that the new scheme produced a "no go" area of between 12 and 20 per cent. There was no doubt that, subject to further consideration of it in the

light of *Duphar BV v Netherlands State* (Case 338/82) ([1984] ECR 323), the new system was a contravention of article 30, as that had been explained and construed in *Procureur du Roi v Dassonville* (Case 8/74) ([1974] ECR 837) and *Roussel Laboratories BV v Netherlands State* (Case 181/82) ([1983] ECR 3849).

At the very least, in so far as concerned as imported drugs whose prices from parallel importers would otherwise put them into the "no go" area, the new scheme was a contravention of article 30, as that had been explained and construed in *Procureur du Roi v Dassonville* (Case 8/74) ([1974] ECR 837) and *Roussel Laboratories BV v Netherlands State* (Case 181/82) ([1983] ECR 3849).

The actual approach required the applicants to show that the employee does or would have done his work, and involved looking to see whether persons other than the applicants, namely, the persons who had got the job, would have done his work, and involved looking to see whether persons other than the applicants, namely, the persons who had got the job, would have done his work, and involved looking to see whether persons other than the applicants, namely, the persons who had got the job, would have done his work.

That approach, the applicants urged, was consistent with the underlying policy of the Act, which was to forbid all racial discrimination, save in special conditions which were clearly and precisely defined, it being for the alleged discriminator to bring himself within one of the exemptions.

MNEA said that they should be entitled to rely on the fact that an act had been unlawful and that an apparently lawful act of discrimination should not be rendered unlawful months or even years later by an act over which they could not control and which they could not have foreseen. Their approach required the reading "unless the employee does or is to do this work" in section 8(1).

There was enormous difficulty with the actual approach — for example, the approach of a three-month time limit on the making of applications to industrial tribunals, but on the actuality approach an applicant often would not know until long after that time whether the discrimination had been unlawful or not.

In his Lordship's judgment, the contemplation approach, although not free from difficulty, was correct, and the appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Justice Glidewell and the Master of the Rolls agreed.

Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor, S. J. Berwin & Co.

LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

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Headmaster's Secretary

Today's television and radio programmes

9.35 Il Signor Brusca
in una act. Lib.

9.35 *I* Signor Bruschini: Comic opera in one act. Libretto by Giuseppe Foppa, music by Rossini.
11.00 Cecil Armstrong: Mozart's *Clarinet Trio in E flat* (K458). (The King, clarinet; Cecil Armstrong, viola; Colin Ansell, piano).
Shostakovitch's *Villa Sonata*, Op 147. (Cecil Armstrong, viola; Nicola Grunberg, piano.) Jt 11.57-12.00 News.

Radio 2

News on the hour. Headlines 5.00am, 5.30, 7.30 and 8.30. *Source One* 9.00-9.15. *Source Two* 9.15-9.30. 5.02, 5.02, 6.02, 6.45 (MP) opt. 3.55, 11.02.
4.00pm *Colin Berry*; 4.00 *Ray Moore*.

1.05pm David Jacobs.† 2.00 Gloria
Hunniford.† 3.30 Music All the Way.†
4.00 David Hamilton.† 6.00 John Durr

8.00 Alan Dell with Dance Band Days
and at **8.30 Big Band Era** † **9.00**
Humphrey Lyttelton with the Best of
Jazz on record. 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00
The Conch Quiz. Pam Ayres and Johnny
Morris challenge Sheila Anderson and

Radio 1

News on the half hour from 6.30am until 9.30am and at 12 midnight.

8.00am and 12 noon John Peel, 7.30 Mike Read, 6.30 and 10.00am John Walters, 11.00am Janet Lane (Janet Travin), 12.45 Gary Davies, 2.00 Steve Wright, 5.30 Neve Gbart (Janet Travin), 6.00 and 7.00am Grooves, 7.30-8.00am Janio Long and art at 8.30 Missing Presumed Alive - an update, 10.00-11.00 John Peel's Fest Fifty, John Peel's Grand Prix some of the most favourite seasons and numbers 50-41 of the Festival Day 1 VHR 1 & 2 + 4.30am and 12 noon Radio 1 as Radio 1, 12.45-1.00am As Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

[illegible]

1 Stereo. * Black and white. (r) Repeat.

5kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4:
on 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World

CHANNEL: As London except:
9.25am Lovers Man.
10.15 Star of Bethlehem, 10.25 Island
Wildlife, 11.20 Barnstormers, 11.30-
12.00 Mervyn's, 1.05pm News, 1.30
Lunchtime Live, 2.00-3.30 Film: Our Girl
Friday, 6.00 Channel Change, 6.30-7.00
Mind Your Language, 11.45 Party With
the Rovers, 12.15am Closedown.

ULSTER As London except 9.25am
Sesame Street, 10.25
Captain Scarlet, 10.50 Minimo, 11.10-3-
2pm Sealife, 1.40-1.50 The Ken
Lyon Lions, 1.30am Film.

Muskrat: 3-15 Cartoon, 3:30-4:00 To Keep Her Majesty's Peace, 4:00 Good Evening Uncle Sam, 6:00-7: Diff'rent Streets, 11:45, Repeat News, 11:55, Barney Miller, 12:20am News, 11:55pm Closure.

SCOTTISH As London except:
10:25 Harlem Globetrotters, 10:50 BFA News, 11:05-12:00 Otherworld, 12:00a News, 1:30 Action Line, 1:35 SportsCenter, 2:00a News, 2:30a News, 3:00-4:00 General Sir John Hackett at Home, 5:15-5:45 Emmerdale Farm, 6:00 News and Scotland, 8:00-9:00 The What's Your Problem? 11:45 Crime Desk, 11:50 Late Call, 11:55 Show Express, 12:25am Closedown.

TSW As London except, 9:25 Sesame Street, 10:25 Island Wildlife, 11:20a News, 1:20 Fok, 1:20pm News, 1:30 Lunchtime Live, 2:00-3:30 P.m.: Our Girl Friday, 3:30-4:00 News, 4:00-4:30 News, 4:30-5:00 M.p. 4:30-5:00 M.p. 4:30-5:00 M.p., 11:45

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ENTERTAINMENTS

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Sectors unite for the good of the nation

Britain's need to change its cultural scene and give more pride of place to industry and wealth creation is now a familiar theme. The Prince of Wales has been only the latest to warn that Britain, without enterprise, could become a fourth-rate nation.

Now Industry Year 1986 has been launched both to preach the gospel and also to get things moving at the practical level, especially in schools and the rest of academia, in the workplace and, crucially, to strike up more understanding between the academic world and all sectors of industry.

The initiative, from the Royal Society of Arts (RSA), is the most striking symptom yet of the growing awareness of the need for change.

The RSA - more formally the Royal Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce - goes back to the 18th century and was behind the Great Exhibition during the last century.

In 1980, a government report highlighted the growing unease. The core of the Finisition inquiry was that the philosophical outlook in Britain towards industry needed to change as the only way to avoid real economic decline. That led eventually to the establishment of the Engineering Council, which has thrown its weight behind Industry Year.

There are already signs that Industry Year is likely to become a focus not only for the many efforts to achieve change but also for controversy. The Bow Group, the independent Conservative Party research organization, as its contribution to Industry Year, urged the Government earlier this month to set up a "super" industrial policy Cabinet committee chaired by the Prime Minister.

The debate on how to secure a more sure industrial future will be heightened during Industry Year. Industry Year can now be seen as having been launched probably at the most timely of psychological moments. Nobody can deny that the country-wide effort it represents is crucially needed.

Derek Harris
Industrial Editor

December 16, 1985

The battle of Britain on the factory front

There is nothing this country cannot do if it puts its mind to it. We have to ask why it is that this nation, with its marvellous inventiveness, its disproportionate share of Nobel Prize winners, its unrivalled capacity for music and theatre and a proven capacity to repel external aggression, has performed in industry so much worse than its competitors.

The facts are incontrovertible. Over the past 40 years, little more than half a modern lifeline, we have gone from nearly top to almost bottom of the major industrial league by every relevant economic and industrial measure - in investment per head, output per unit of investment, profitability, productivity and, the outcome of it all, standard of living.

It is not that we have not grown, but that others have grown faster than we have. And this relative decline has been continuous and consistent regardless of the complexion of government.

To state these facts is not to knock Britain - an ostrich-like posture which only the comfortably-off can afford; it is to face the whole community with a challenge and seek action to meet it.

Historically, we have shown ourselves remarkably capable of responding to such challenges when we see them; the problem with relative decline is that it is invisible to the great majority of people.

In seeking causes for the fact that we have been outperformed by our competitors in our own and international markets, we are good at identifying scapegoats. But the only British disease is blaming other people, since it is absolutely clear that even if any chosen scapegoat was to be transformed tomorrow, this would not bring radical change to our performance.

We know what to do, but do not do it sufficiently. We are, therefore, led to the conclusion that what we describe as symptoms - inadequacy of quality, design, management, and work practices - are not



Sir Geoffrey Chandler: He believes Industry Year will show the world what Britain can do

symptoms, but causes of something deeper.

We are an industrial country, with an anti-industrial culture and in this we are unique.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that industry fails to get its fair share of the human talent of the country and that in its general performance reflects the lack of esteem in which it is held. It is the aim of Industry Year 1986 to directly attack this root cause of our relative decline for the first time in our history.

Attitudes are altered by changes in behaviour and performance. The programme of Industry Year is about action, to graft change into the continuing work and life of the community.

Industry Year plans first to

create awareness that industrial success is fundamental to the quality of life; second to build on the linkages between education and industry and multiply them throughout the country, so increasing the resources and mutual understanding of both; then to encourage industry to recognize and make explicit its contribution to the community by being more effective and articulate in its own cause - by linking effectively with the world of education, by holding open days, by working more constructively with the media, and making clear the principles and purpose which underlie industrial activity.

Industry has failed to recognize sufficiently that there is a market for ideas as well as for

products and it is on industry that a particular responsibility lies in seeking to change prevalent attitudes.

Industry Year needs to invent nothing, because good practice exists in all these things. Its role is to be a multiplier, setting quantifiable targets - such as the linking of all secondary and as many primary schools as possible, with industrial companies - using existing good practice as an example of how to do this.

The response has been overwhelming. Little more than 12 months ago nothing existed. Today there is a nationwide organization unprecedented other than in time of war, both in its extent and in its constituents which cover the whole spectrum of the community.

Leaders from education, industry, trade unions, women's organizations, professional institutions and the church are involved. Industrial and commercial companies have so far seconded about 30 staff to the effort.

To change attitudes is not in itself a solution; there are many other things that need to be done. But without a change of attitudes there will be no solution to anything else and we will continue to deal with symptoms and apply palliatives as we have for so long in the past.

One year is of course not enough to reverse the attitudes of a century or more. Industry Year is a lever for change to stimulate a higher level of activity which must continue until we succeed.

And the criterion of that success must be the creation of sufficient wealth through manufacturing and service industries to satisfy the unfulfilled aspirations visible around us.

A start has already been made; but to win the battle requires participation and action on the part of everyone. It is a battle we cannot afford to lose.

Sir Geoffrey Chandler
Director, Industry Year 1986



Cooking up profits: Girls at Hayesfield School, Bath, make cakes - and money

Lessons we need to make ourselves rich

The industrial revolution in Britain had taken place by the time our modern education system was established. We had learnt how to make our living as a nation - without education - so wealth generation was not seen as connected with schooling.

This may go a long way to explaining why the philosophy underlying education in Britain has been almost other-worldly, concerned with "the high culture of the mind". At the pinnacle of this academic, and some would say rarefied, intellectual pursuit lie the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Christopher Ball, warden of Keble College, Oxford, says in the current issue of the *Oxford Review of Education*: "Our elite, high-status universities have - almost without intending it or noticing it - imposed on the secondary system through their admission requirements a philosophy which emphasizes re-

search-related, theoretical, specialized education for its own sake."

It is the notion that industry matters, and that education must appreciate that which lies at the heart of Industry Year. Its organizers believe that the most important area where a long-term change in attitudes can be achieved is in education. They hope that Industry Year will act as a spur to the changes which are already taking place in schools and colleges.

Traditionally education has not sought links with industry nor industry with education. Both have ploughed their own furrows relatively oblivious to one another. Teachers have, of course, hoped that many of their pupils would go to work in local industry when they left school, but they did not know much about what was entailed.

Their brighter children had their sights firmly set on more elitist occupations - the law, medicine and accountancy.

Janet Jones, education adviser to Industry Year, says prejudice against industry persists in education circles, and it is still thought evil to want to make money. A survey published by Opinion Research last month shows that attitudes have not changed.

Egged on by their parents, the cleverest children still choose the professions over a career in industry, which is considered dirty, boring and low-status. The less-able see a job in industry as a meal ticket, but are not much more enthusiastic.

Janet Jones says: "By the age of 13 or 14 youngsters are pretty heavily prejudiced against industry", she says. That is why Industry Year is trying to convey the scope of modern industry, to show that it includes new technology, gleaming, carpeted offices, and that there are fewer oily factories than there were in the past.

Moreover, much of industry is

Continued on next page

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Industrial studies: The challenge that faces the young

Continued from previous page
concerned with the service sector,
which means retailing outfits and
contact with the public.

Industry Year is intended to fight
generations of prejudice and lack of
knowledge, to get across the fact that
many jobs in industry can be
challenging, interesting and creative.
Janet Jones says: "We want to get
more people of outstanding ability
choosing industry as a career and a
greater commitment from the others
coming in because there is no other
way we are going to increase our
productivity."

Dr George Tolley, head of quality
at the Manpower Services
Commission, who chairs Industry Year's
education group, brings the argu-
ment down to a concrete level. The
school curriculum does not ad-
equately reflect the culture in which
we live, he says. It does not give
children a full appreciation of the
economic facts of life.

"There is still such a tremendous
premium on academic achievement
and this is reflected in the narrow
curriculum to be followed by children
who want to go on to higher
education," he explained.

Changes have been taking place
through, for example, the Schools
Council Industry Project, but initia-
tives of this sort are thought to have
reached only a quarter of all
secondary schools. Industry Year is
trying to ensure that there is more
effective dissemination of the good
practice which brings together the
schools and employers which have
traditionally stayed in their own
compartments.

Industry is expected to help by
developing structures locally to
enable the two sides to meet and to
work together on projects which
would change the curriculum. All
primary and secondary schools are
being asked to do something for
Industry Year. Five targets have
been established:

- To link all secondary schools,
and as many primaries as possible,
with local companies with the aim of
developing mutual understanding
and changing the curriculum.
- To encourage schools and col-
leges to hold Industry Weeks next
year to highlight industry-linked
activities.
- To increase and to improve on-
the-job training for teachers to
develop students' understanding of
industry. This should involve indus-
trialists in schools and colleges.
- To ensure that training courses

for trainee teachers stimulate aware-
ness of the role of industry in society,
and that industry is involved in the
training process.

● To improve links between further
and higher education and industry,
particularly in the area of exchange
of jobs.

One of the principal ways in
which schools can gain experience of
the business world is to set up their
own mini-companies. This idea was
given an extra boost last month
when the Department of Trade and
Industry announced its mini-enter-
prise scheme in conjunction with the
National Westminster Bank.

If schoolchildren come up with
ideas for products they can sell, their
local NatWest branch will give them
a £30 grant and a £50 overdraft
facility at 5 per cent interest for as
many companies in the school as can
make a reasonable case.

Hayesfield School, a girls' com-
prehensive in Bath, has been
running a mini-company for the past
three years as part of a pro-
vocational course for fourth- and fifth-
formers. Established with the help of
a local baker, it involves the girls
icing gateaux and making petit fours
and marzipan fruits for Christmas.

Mrs Ursula Russell, the head-
mistress, explains that through it the
girls learn how to produce some-
thing, buy and cost materials and
market a product.

The first year the girls floated the
shares for the company, but in
subsequent years they have put in
their own money. They always make
a profit and get their shares back,
but last year they drew a sliding
share of the profits.

Another comprehensive, Ashbur-
ton High School in Croydon, is
developing a link with the Electricity
Council. So far it has involved 18
senior teachers spending one day on
a residential course with the council
learning about modern management
techniques.

There is a tendency for further
and higher education to argue that
they have links already.

Tom Cannon, professor of busi-
ness studies at Strathclyde Uni-
versity, is drawing up a checklist for
Industry Year of the kind of
activities universities and polytech-
nics are engaged in. It shows a range
of initiatives, from applied PhDs at
Aston University, visiting profes-
sorships and course sponsorships,
to students working in a company
(Middlesex Polytechnic).

Lacy Hodges
Education Correspondent



The icing on the cake: The girls of the Hayesfield School mini-company present their Christmas fare; and Janet Jones, education adviser to Industry Year



Unions set their sights on early recruits

The Labour movement is taking
trade unions out to the community
into schools, colleges, and women's
organizations, as part of its contribu-
tion to Industry Year.

The aim is to introduce trade
unionism and the contribution it
makes to industrial development to
groups which might otherwise have
little contact with unions. The TUC
is urging all its affiliates to
participate fully to heighten aware-
ness "of the contribution made by
industry to national well-being".

Norman Willis, TUC general
secretary, said: "The aim of Industry
Year is to make people aware of the
achievements of industry and of the
contribution it makes to the quality
of life, both of the individual and of
the community at large. That is a first-
class idea, and it particularly
deserves trade union support."

"As trade unionists, our task is to
create wealth and to see that it is
fairly shared out so that the life of
ordinary people is improved. That is
no easy job, but it is clear that

industry's success is fundamental to
our trade union goals."

Mr Willis argued that that success
had been hampered by the low
esteem in which industry is held by
sections of the community. "One of
the things that irritates me beyond
bounds every so often is when I read
references to representatives of
industry and the unions being
present at some meeting or another."

"That is rubbish. We are part of
industry, not some alien force. Our
members invest their lives in
industry, be it the traditional
productive industries or the equally
important service industries", says
Mr Willis.

He welcomed particularly the
emphasis being placed by the
organizers on the role of women in
industry. If trade unions were to
make progress in campaigning on
women's rights and for greater
equality in factories, offices, and
other workplaces, it was essential
that the contribution made by

women should be fully recognized.

The TUC is keen that unions
should play their part in encouraging
links between schools and industry,
but visits by general secretaries to
schools in recent years to discuss
trade unionism have often proved to
be salutary experiences.

Mr Willis said: "Several surveys
have confirmed the hostile and
uninformed attitudes which many
young people in schools and
entering the job market hold
towards trade unions. Industry Year
1986 will provide a useful oppor-
tunity to present the case for trade
unions then."

Urging a high level of commit-
ment to the campaign by trade
unionists at regional and shop floor
levels Mr Willis said: "For the trade
union movement to make the sort of
impact upon Industry Year that its
position in society clearly warrants,
it is essential for trade unionists to
become actively involved in the
planning of, and participation in,
local events."

Congress House staff are urging
the nine regional TUCs to persuade
rank and file union members to
become involved in the campaign,
and to insist that where companies
they work for are organizing events
the employer includes the unions in
the programme.

That strategy has been devised
because the unions generally do not
have the resources to mount their
own events, although some of the
regional TUCs are hoping to put
together a travelling exhibition
explaining the unions' role.

Trade unionists have for some
years been involved in a joint
programme with industry and
government departments to push
through changes to school curricula
and make them more relevant to
industry's needs.

The School Curriculum Industry
Project, set up in 1977, is a
partnership between the TUC, the
Confederation of British Industry,
the Department of Education and
Science, and the Department of

Trade and Industry. It tries to
stimulate work experience pro-
grammes, and the Technical and
Vocational Education Initiative
is designed to produce curricula for
14- to 18-year-olds, giving them
better preparation for work.

Union members are allowed time
off work by their employers to go
into schools to explain the range of
union activities from negotiations to
health and safety work, and
youngsters sometimes take part in
specially designed role-playing exer-
cises on trade unions.

Mr Willis said that unions ought
to ensure that contacts and links
forged during Industry Year are
maintained in the future, particu-
larly with schools and colleges, in
the hope that the interest created
will reap benefits for the unions
when youngsters start work.

David Felton
Labour Correspondent

V A U X H A L L A S T R A .

Designed with computers more advanced than Apollo's. Little wonder the Astra's taken off.

In October 1984, we launched
the new Astra.

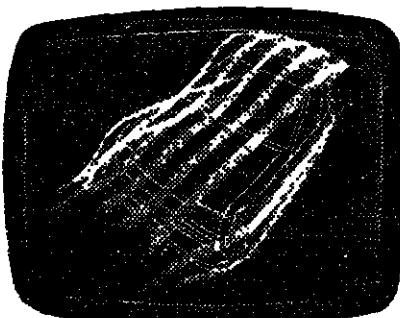
By the end of the year
Europe's most distinguished
motoring journalists had declared
it the Car of the Year.

Our grateful thanks, gentle-
men. We applaud your impeccable
taste.

This success, however, did not
come easy.

It had taken 4 years of testing,
retesting, difficult experiments
and simple hard graft to turn our
concept into a reality.

The idea had first been
mooted in 1980.



Simply stated, we wanted to
build the new Astra.

Not just an improved model,
but a car that would be the very
best in its class.

The design and engineering
departments were given a
simple one word brief.

Advanced.

So the vast resources
of General Motors were
called upon, and work
began.

The design teams were
given access to the latest gen-
eration of computers.

They utilised a system that

was two generations younger than
that used on the Apollo space
mission.

The result, despite the trials
and tribulations, is a car that's
uncannily airy and spacious for
its size.

It has significantly more
passenger room and luggage
space than even its best selling
competitor.

And its slick aerodynamics
have given it a class leading com-
bination of stability, performance
and economy.

Naturally, a car so far ad-
vanced needs a factory equally
sophisticated to build it.

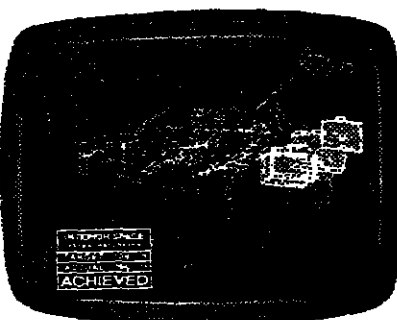
So our Ellesmere Port plant on
Merseyside underwent a massive
modernisation programme.

Sophisticated robotics, and
other highly technological equip-
ment were studied, tested and
implemented.

At the same time working
conditions were greatly improved
overall. In all, it cost £85 million,
or an investment of
£13000 for every

person employed at the factory.
And after our recent triumph,
it has obviously all been worth it.

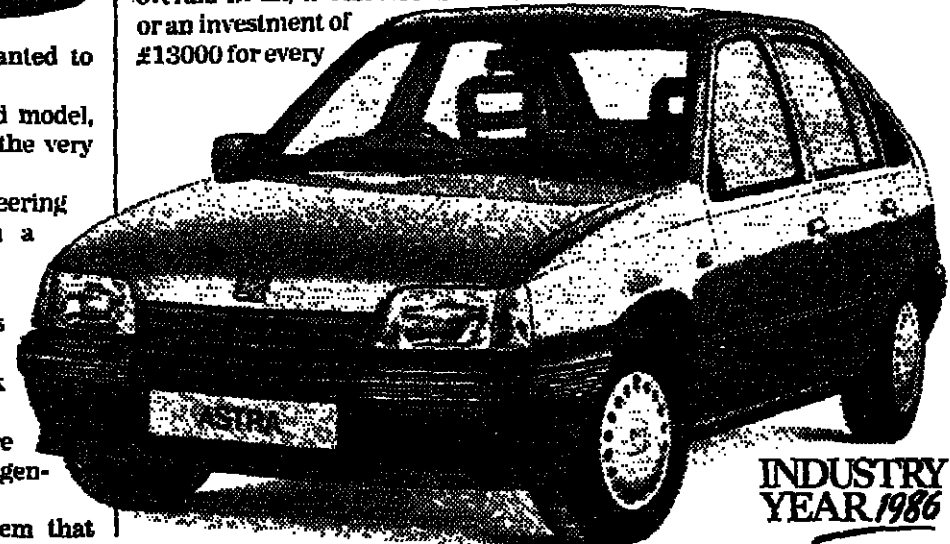
For the Astra has emerged not
just as a star of the present, but also
of the future.



What's more it seems sin-
gularly appropriate that Ellesmere
Port is the factory building it.

Because Ellesmere Port
stands on the site of an ex-RAF
airfield.

And the motto of the RAF?
Per Ardua ad Astra.
Through hardship
to the stars.



INDUSTRY
YEAR 1986

BETTER. BY DESIGN.

"CAR OF THE YEAR" 1986. "CAR OF THE YEAR" IS ORGANISED BY TELEGRAPH SUNDAY MAGAZINE, QUINCY, QUINCY, QUINCY, QUINCY AND V. BLAGARE.

JOBS, SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, PENSIONS ...IT'S ALL Thanks to INDUSTRY

It's surprising how little the British people seem to know about "the most
important activity in our national life", as HRH The Duke of Edinburgh described
industry when he launched INDUSTRY YEAR 1986, a much-appreciated initiative by
the Royal Society of Arts.

Social responsibility is one of the key characteristics of industry. It stems from the
prosperity created by industrial enterprise.

At BICC we're widely acknowledged as the world's leading cable maker. Our
products are cables that carry electricity and communications, the power that makes
modern life better and richer than it has ever been before. Without cables, all industry
would grind to a halt. There'd be no hospitals, no telephones, no radios, no computers,
no television. We'd be back in the steam age.

We're also one of the leading civil engineering and construction contractors in the
world through our subsidiary Balfour Beatty. And some of our 'Technologies' companies
are working at the leading edge of electronics.

We keep thousands of people in full-time work, earning money to spend in local
shops and on local amenities, money that keeps many local communities alive.

We also provide work for a host of outside suppliers which have a vital role to play
in maintaining employment and enriching the community.

It's always been BICC policy to be a good neighbour and an asset to all the
communities in which we operate.

Above all, we believe in actively supporting the local community at all levels, and
respecting the social and natural environment.

And that's how Britain benefits, both locally and nationally, thanks to industry and
the R.S.A.

BICC

INDUSTRY
YEAR 1986

BICC plc. Group Head Office, P.O. Box 5, 21 Bloomsbury Street, London, WC1B 3QN.

(SPECIAL REPORT)

'This ridiculous idea of professional status'

Q What is the basic problem which makes Industry Year necessary in this country?

A The problem is not with British industry; it is with the public perception of the whole industrial process. It goes back to the end of the Industrial Revolution. During the revolution everything was new and exciting, and all sorts of people jumped on the bandwagon. People rushed in from the country to the factories because they saw a different way of life.

But gradually, either people became disillusioned, or the system became more rigid, more bureaucratic and more organized. Rules came in and legislation was passed: trade unions arrived. And gradually the whole momentum and excitement tended to die down.

At the same time, it created a completely new social pattern, with mass housing and mass employment. I think that once people became attached to the industrial system, they began to take it for granted. Industry was there, just as agriculture had been there since time immemorial, or like today the Civil Service is there.

And then, of course, there was the great development of the Marxist or socialist philosophy which made industry, or capitalism, into a kind of ghetto; it became the sort of thing you did not do. And after that, it became the rat race.

Q What would you like to see Industry Year achieve?

A Obviously a change of attitude, and a change of perception. I hope people will see that practically

As President of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, which has initiated Industry Year, the Duke of Edinburgh has firm views on the campaign's objectives and on the faults of British industry. He talks here to Alan Hamilton

all industrial activity is for the benefit of humanity, for the benefit of the ultimate customer. The fact that some industries, or some parts of industry, or some companies, do not do it in a way that is entirely acceptable does not make the whole system irrelevant.

The whole of our standard of living has been improved by industrial activity. Technology has absolutely transformed public health and medicine. Transport has improved. Communications have improved.

All of this is basically due to industrial activity; therefore, industry enables us all to live better and is the basis upon which most people earn their living.

So it is something that is very much part of our culture, and we cannot, or at least should not, degrade it or give it a low status.

Q There have been attempts in the past to change attitudes to industry. Why should this particular campaign succeed?

A It is the most concerted effort that has been made for some time, and do not forget, if similar efforts have been made before as you

say, they were not directed at this particular generation. The mere fact that you had a thing like this 30 or 40 or 50 years ago does not mean you do not have to do it again, particularly if the same old prejudices have grown up again.

Q This campaign is largely directed at schools. What can it achieve there?

A It depends very much on the attitude of teachers. If teachers perceive that the purpose of their education is to produce intellectually qualified people whose peak of ambition ought to be to join the Civil Service, or that the only respectable professions are the law, medicine, teaching or science, then inevitably the ability of industry to recruit talented young people is going to be diminished.

Hopefully one can persuade teachers to rethink their attitude, and to appreciate that there are a lot of people whose talents would blossom best, and who would make their greatest contribution to society, by going into manufacturing industry, rather than being directed to the professions through some - I think rather ridiculous - concept of status in professions.

There are a great many people who don't want to be bureaucrats, or professionals in that sense. What they want to do is to get in there and use their hands or their managerial ability. They want to create something; they want the excitement of managing and of getting involved with people. I think it is a great pity to give



On-site inspection: Prince Philip is shown how a mine works by colliery guide Wilf Simcock in an underground museum at Stoke-on-Trent

them the impression that that is an unworthy ambition.

It is important to develop such people in a way that they not only become good entrepreneurs and managers, but that they do the thing with a sense of social purpose.

Q The campaign is also directed at the media. What would you like to see done there?

A Respect is too much to ask of the media. But I would like to see more appreciation of industrial success. At the same time I am all for criticizing failures, provided that the value of industry is basically appreciated, that it isn't treated as a rat race, and that you don't speak about it from the position of lofty intellectual media professionals looking down on grubby-handed industrialists.

You should treat them as equals, not pat them on the head.

Q What can industry do to improve its image?

A Industry has deliberately got to try and show that it has a social conscience; that it is conscious of its responsibilities to its workpeople; and that it is trying, not only to maximize its profits, but to show concern for the wider industrial community outside the workplace, which it should be nurturing.

I think the same applies to trade unions, who have to demonstrate that they are not just constantly attacking the employers, and constantly nagging.

They have to show, in spite of all that, they still have a belief in the industry which is the lifeblood of their organization. Without that industry there would be no union, and no employees.

A very large proportion of the community is employed in the process of industry. Consequently, the employers as a whole, it seems to me, need to have an understanding and a care for the population which provides their workforce.

I think in many cities this actually happens, where employers get together and try jointly to provide what they can for the citizens.

Q You are an admirer of Prince Albert, himself a great campaigner for British industry. How does his era compare with today?

A Prince Albert was living at the peak of British industrial enterprise, and I think he had two views about it. First, he was very concerned with the poorer element of society, whether employed in industry or not. Second, he was not necessarily a supporter of industry per se, although he recognized it had a

tremendously important economic value to the country.

He was more concerned to integrate industry into the mainstream of national life; instead of having a complete division between art and industry, he tried to weave the two together.

What tended to happen was that people went off and made things without any concern for their aesthetic value or appearance; he was trying to show that the two are interrelated. Much of the purpose of the 1851 Great Exhibition was to show the relationship between art and industry.

But, in Prince Albert's time, there was still a very considerable national pride in the manufacturing industry, largely because it was evident to people that we were the workshop of the world. People were proud to be making things that were going all over the world, and there was a great pride in what was being achieved.

This, in time, was largely undermined by a number of factors in this country, not the least of them being two world wars. In addition there was the bureaucratization and the rigidity which the whole system got into. People then started taking industry for granted.

By that time, a new industrial community had developed, which

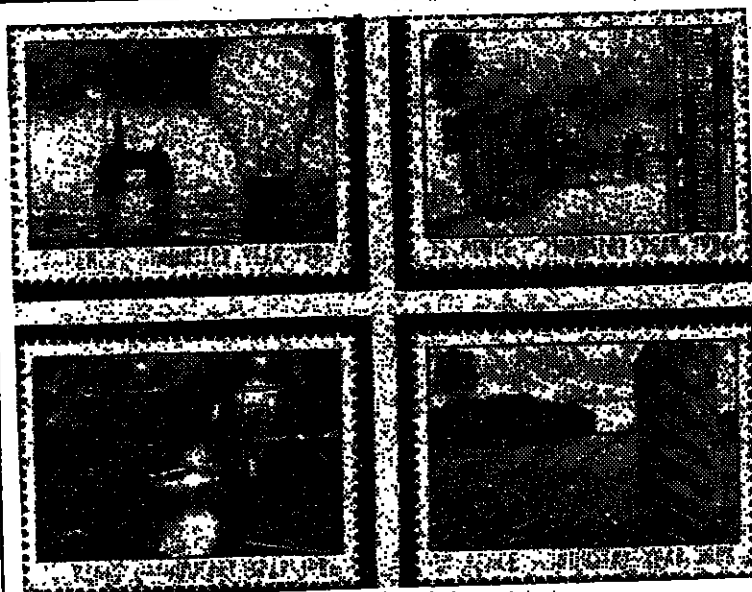
also tended to make the whole system more rigid; the result was a decline of interest in industry.

What we have to do now is to change the public perception of industry because it has either been taken for granted, in which case people do not bother to think about it any more, or they are actually against it because somebody has told them that capitalism is bad, that trying to earn a living through grabbing a profit is somehow money-grubbing, that industry is inconsiderate to its employees, that it's all a degrading business. Of course it isn't.

Q Do you see any evidence of that old Victorian national pride being rediscovered?

A It does happen occasionally that things are reported as a great British achievement. But people forget that that achievement, like Concorde, is the outcome of an industrial process. All the activities in space, for example, are the outcome of an industrial process.

People are very proud when Jaguar does well, but somehow or another they forget Jaguar's success is part of the industrial process. They tend to think it's just rather nice, like somebody winning at Wimbledon.



The message on your letters

A set of four special stamps issued by the Post Office to mark Industry Year will be available from January 14, 1986. The 17p stamp showing the light bulb over a picture of a North Sea drilling rig illustrates the need for energy to supply light, heat and power for industry, hospitals, schools and homes.

The 22p stamp depicts the pharmaceutical industry, with a laboratory in which medicines are tested and manufactured. The 31p stamp emphasizes steel's importance to everyday life. The design shows a steelworks and one of its end products, a garden hoe. The 34p stamp features the food and farming industries.

"I'D RATHER BE AN ACCOUNTANT THAN TAKE A CAREER IN INDUSTRY."

"WHAT COULD BE MORE BORING THAN A CAREER IN INDUSTRY?"

"IF INDUSTRY IS IN DECLINE, WHY SHOULD I STAKE MY FUTURE ON IT?"

They're not the kind of views that got us where we are today.

With half year turnover and profits up, BPB Industries is living proof that industry is far from dying on its feet.

It's a record we've carved out for ourselves in the building materials, paper and packaging industries.

Yet, like many successful companies, we are constantly puzzled by attitudes to industry in general. Many of which are hopelessly out of date and naïve.

So, it's with more than a little enthusiasm that we welcome the efforts of the RSA to promote 1986 as Industry Year.

If we are to see an increase in employment and living standards in the future then industry, more than anything else, holds the key. Thanks to the RSA, Industry Year can help make sure it happens.

And, so far as BPB Industries is concerned, it's a year that can carry on till the end of the century.



BPB INDUSTRIES PLC

The brave new world that is fit for Britain's engineers

Britain is a society living with the legacy of an empire. Industry Year will play a significant role in bringing about necessary changes in social institutions if we are to meet the nation's new priorities. Many of our social institutions grew up during the past 150 years and were founded to meet the needs of running this empire.

The social changes arising from the Industrial Revolution in Britain were not accompanied by the dramatic upheaval of the ruling classes as happened in Germany and France. Our new industrial leaders were tempted to join the aristocracy, buying country estates and bringing their sons up to be country gentlemen.

Headmasters more or less equated civilization with the classics and when science arrived it came late and had a stigma, particularly if it bordered on engineering. We took our wealth for granted and the political and social energies of the country were given over to arguing how the wealth should be divided, little realizing that our international competitors were overtaking us one by one. Now we are trying to adjust to being a medium-sized, medium-power, developed country.

Britain is continuing to suffer an alarming decline in its industrial base in relation to other industrial countries. North Sea oil and our strength in the service sector, which cannot be depended on in the long term for wealth on the scale provided by our productive industries. Our future standard of living depends on the extent to which British manufacturing companies can prosper against international competition.

Having painted a picture of the seriousness of our position, I believe that Industry Year will be a lever to speed the pace of change.

The central aim is to bring about a better appreciation by the community of industry's contribution to the wealth of the nation. Links between industry and education will be strengthened and everyone who works in industry has a part to play in explaining the fundamental role of industry in society.

In order to meet this awakening appreciation of new attitudes and revised national priorities, our social institutions, too, will need to change. None of us can be complacent. It is so easy to see the faults in other people, in other organizations.

Management can blame the unions, the unions can blame management. Industry can complain about the education

system, the education system can blame the civil service and the politicians. Whatever our position of authority we must all set our minds to managing change in our own social organization, so that it can meet the needs of our whole society.

We will need occasionally to seize the opportunities provided by outside influences, which we can then use as a spur to persuade our followers.

But there have been changes. Tough economic pressures have affected industrial companies. Many have shed excess staff, others have gone to the wall. Some industries have virtually disappeared.

I would like to think that those companies which have been reshaped now give a high priority to the design and production of products which will be world-beaters and that they are training and retraining their staff to achieve this.

The trade union movement has been subjected to the same chilly winds. Certain trade union leaders have adopted a Luddite approach and have done untold damage to their unions, their members and the industries in which they work.

Other unions are adapting to the new challenges, are making no-strike agreements and are pouring a great deal of money into their training colleges to train and update their members.

In the Engineering Council we have started to impress on industry how important it is that their products and processes should incorporate the highest quality of engineering and technology so they can compete in world markets. Our booklet, *Appraising the technical and commercial aspects of a manufacturing company*, has been taken up enthusiastically by City institutions and 20,000 copies have now been distributed.

We are also helping companies to carry out technical audits, not just to answer the awkward questions from the City but to include them as part of their long-term strategic planning. One key element is to assess the company's needs for technical staff, both in quality and quantity, and here we come

to education and training of engineers and technologists.

A recent MSC/NEDO report *Competence and Competition*, compares the UK with the US, Japan and West Germany and reports that these three countries see a highly technologically educated population as a prerequisite to commercial success in this industrial age. It points to two main areas where our educational performance falls seriously behind our competitors.

First, the UK produces only 270 first-degree engineer graduates per million population compared with 350 in the US and 630 in Japan. Second, 40 per cent of children in the UK leave school at 16 without any qualifications, while the equivalent figure in the US is 14 per cent and in Japan 4 per cent.

These figures show that not enough of our best young people are educated and trained to be engineers and technologists and that there is an appalling drop-out rate as we move down the ability range. As the micro-chip revolution gathers momentum, this inadequate vocational performance relative to our competitors will be even more critical.

Though the Government has heeded our advice in part and is making £43 million available over the next three years for 4,000 extra places in engineering and technology, we are still faced with the problems of changing our social system.

For example, in making the 1981 university cuts, the Government and the University Grants Committee expressed the wish that engineering and technology should be safeguarded. But just a few weeks ago the National Audit Office pointed out that the university system had failed to do this.

I served on the University Grants Committee at the time and I know only too well how the inertia of the universities' social system thwarted these aspirations.

There will have to be changes in the balance of subjects taught in the universities. Rationalization and concentration in fewer departments will be necessary in engineering and science, if

only because of the high cost of updating with modern equipment.

In schools, too, we need more children educated in mathematics and the sciences. We have a source of virtually untapped ability among girls, and The Engineering Council, along with the Equal Opportunities Commission, will continue to encourage more women into science and engineering.

But it is important that enough children of both sexes come forward with the appropriate school-leaving subjects to fill the places in higher education. Here we have a serious limiting factor due to the early specialization in our schools, with children forced to take decisions at 13 or 14; this drastically reduces their career options and fosters the two cultures so well described by C. P. Snow.

We need engineers and scientists who are literate and can express themselves fluently. Equally we need lawyers and civil servants who are numerate, who understand the figures and the facts of this technical age. We must, therefore, widen the school curriculum.

To bring this about it will be essential for the universities and polytechnics to change their entrance requirements. For engineering courses, maths and physics at A level are still required, but English at AS level should be compulsory, while a second AS level could be a foreign language or possibly history or craft design technology.

As a corollary all arts courses should insist on students taking maths at AS level. This could be one of the strong external forces to encourage the school system to make its necessary changes and to enable children to delay their career choice until they are better able to make these important decisions.

We must also find ways of improving the quality and quantity of maths and physics teachers in the schools where the present culture is against differential salaries. Our school curriculum has become too academic but by relating the curriculum and subject matter to the real world, we can stimulate children and engage their interest.

There are other social institutions which must change. There is the multiplicity of trade associations and the complications and antiquity of our professional bodies with their restrictive practices. Here I am very conscious of the responsibility we carry in The Engineering Council.

The professional engineering institutions are the product of the Victorian age. The trouble started in 1847 when the only institution, the Civils, refused George Stephenson entry and so the splintering of the profession started. As the technology of engineering sprouted one institution after another so that when The Engineering Council was founded in 1982 we had no fewer than 53 professional engineering institutions.

One of our first tasks was to persuade the 53 institutions to come into our system of five groups based on broadly similar engineering disciplines. But much still needs to be done.

We need far-sighted, imaginative and strong leaders in all our social institutions who are prepared to use external forces to impress on their followers the need for major changes in organizations and the ways of working. It will not be comfortable as some individuals will unfortunately suffer in the process. But for most it should be an exciting challenge.

Dr Kenneth Miller

Director General,
The Engineering Council



Lady Platt, of the Equal Opportunities Commission, centre, and two staff members

Showing the way for all women

professional women, the Women's Institute, the women in trade unions. Many people, Lady Platt says, have been extremely helpful, and cites Elizabeth Willis of the Industrial Society, and Jean Denton at Austin Rover among many who organize events in their own areas for Industry Year.

As chairman of the Equal Opportunities

Commission, she points out that a great many women are employed at the lower levels, where there is low pay and many redundancies.

"Their view is coloured by that, but we are trying in Industry Year to encourage young people to feel they ought to get more qualifications, for example, in terms of information technology, at technician and operator level there are much better opportunities than the ones they have seen in their own families."

She has, during the past few weeks spoken to about 100 women who are members of the Institute of Directors, who are recruiting women members. Most of the women were running their own small businesses, but she has also spoken to a seminar for British Gas, and there were between 70 and 80 young women engineers.

"I don't think this conference would have happened 10 years ago, so we are changing, but Industry Year is going to change things faster."

Bank money for school enterprise

National Westminster bank is making up to £200,000 available for secondary schools in England and Wales to take part in the Department of Trade and Industry's mini-enterprise scheme. The sponsorship is NatWest's central contribution to Industry Year.

To enable teachers to undertake research before committing themselves to a particular project, it will make a £30 grant to each school that applies. The money may be used to buy materials, to pay for telephone or postal charges, or even as a contribution to training costs.

When a school decides to go ahead with a mini-enterprise NatWest offers an interview to explain how a business account works. Where an overdraft is needed the young people will be asked to justify their application. Before an interview, staff want to discuss with the teacher the type of children involved so that the bank can tailor the interview to the children's age and ability.

The interview will be conducted as if the mini-enterprise were a small business and when an overdraft is sought NatWest may ask that the scheme be revised and re-submitted if it is not thought through enough. The bank will provide a current account and £50 overdraft facility at the preferential interest rate of 5 per cent a year.

Through it is likely that mini-enterprises will continue to be carried on from year to year, the bank will wish to set repayment by the end of the 1986-87 academic year.

Electricians switch on the big show

The Electricity Council is arranging a road-home travelling exhibition to put across to people of all ages the Industry Year message - the importance of industry to the nation.

The exhibition will feature displays of the products of one company from every electricity board area and will be designed to create interest in electrical processes involved in production. The companies featured are all regional winners of the 1984 PEF - Power for Efficiency and Productivity award scheme, which have improved their competitiveness by the adoption of electrical techniques.

The Institution of Electrical

Engineers will play a large part in the exhibition by explaining their contribution to the engineering profession.

A crossword puzzle, for children up to the age of 16, associated with industry and its importance to the wealth of the nation, will be arranged in conjunction with the exhibition.

All 14 electricity boards in England, Wales and Scotland will host the exhibition. Beginning in January 1986, all areas will stage the exhibition for a week. This will be followed by two-week showings at different sites to the end of Industry Year.

To increase the public's

knowledge of how electricity is produced, the Central Electricity Generating Board will hold open days at a number of generating stations. Some area electricity boards are also considering open days.

The Electricity Council will organize a schools' energy study competition on behalf of the Department of Energy and the co-sponsors, British Gas and Conoco.

The competition, which is due to be launched in January, will involve teams investigating domestic energy processes which have an industrial analogy, and will then look in detail at that industrial process.

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Gold Fields congratulates the Royal Society of Arts for initiating and organising Industry Year 1986

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The first of the vaccines and the last of the Mohicans.

In the year 1800, a US presidential candidate named Thomas Jefferson explained to Chief Little Turtle and his warriors that "the Great Spirit had made a gift to the white man in showing them how to preserve themselves from the smallpox."

And so, during a visit to Washington D.C., the last of the Mohicans were duly inoculated against the disease which had been responsible for wiping out more Indian tribes than the white men themselves.

The vaccine used owed much of its origins to a Dorset farmer by the name of Benjamin Jesty. He knew of the folk belief that an attack of cowpox gave protection from smallpox and, in 1774, he saw the proof of this during a severe outbreak of the disease in his local village.

Two of his milkmaids had caught cowpox on their hands by milking cows with infected udders and had nursed their families through smallpox without catching the dreaded disease themselves.

Jesty had already had cowpox, but his wife and their two children had not. Concerned for their safety, he scratched their forearms with a 'stocking needle' and inserted the cowpox virus from the sores on the infected cows' udders. Although the Jesty family were not immune from the resulting scandal of this 'experiment', they never caught smallpox.

But the real breakthrough came some twenty years later in 1796 when Edward Jenner, an English country doctor, made the first scientific approach to the subject of immunisation.

His experiments proved the value of cowpox inoculation and the potential of artificial transmission. Not from cow to human, but from human to human, producing only a small sore at the site of inoculation and very little evidence of disease.

The now familiar name 'vaccine' was born, derived from the latin name for cowpox, 'vaccinia' (from the latin, 'vacca', a cow).

Jenner's vaccination techniques spread across the world faster than the disease itself. Napoleon had his troops vaccinated with "le vaccin jennerien" and, in honouring Jenner, was

reported to have said that "he could refuse him absolutely nothing."

In Russia, the first child to be vaccinated was given the name 'Vaccinof'. Many countries made vaccination compulsory. And the newly elected President Jefferson of the USA said in a letter to Jenner, "Future nations will know by history only that the loathsome smallpox has existed and by you has been extirpated."

Prophetic words indeed. In 1980, the World Health Assembly officially declared that smallpox had been completely eradicated from the planet.

But the battle to rid the world of other diseases is still being fought. Especially in the developing countries.

The pharmaceutical industry supplies the bulk of the vaccines currently used in the World Health Organization's programme to provide immunisation for every child in the world against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis by the year 1990.

The small number of research based companies that develop and produce these vaccines are also trying to assist the less industrialised nations by producing more heat-stable products, improving distribution facilities and providing local training.

And for the future, although vaccines do not enjoy adequate patent protection, the industry is using all the recent advances in biotechnology to develop radically new immunising techniques.

Effective protection against diseases like malaria and leprosy should soon be introduced, and vaccines against other tropical diseases may well follow.

Without adequate investment, this enormous effort would not be possible.

And the people of other nations would not be so lucky as the last of the Mohicans.

If you'd like further information about the British Pharmaceutical Industry, write to: Dr. John Griffin, The ABPI, 12 Whitehall, London SW1 2DY.



Why training came out of the cold

When Britain hurtled into recession in 1980, company finance directors suddenly took a ruthless attitude to costs. One of the prime targets of their stringency was the training budget.

Personnel directors argued that it was a long-term investment which was essential to future company performance. Finance directors, however, invariably won the argument. Demand had plummeted with seemingly little immediate hope of recovery, and if the company did not slash costs in the short term, there would be no long term to look forward to.

There followed throughout industry a wholesale cutback in the number of training places being offered. In some cases companies simply axed the whole department.

In the manufacturing sector the number of apprentices dropped from 155,000 in 1979 to 73,200 in March 1985. In the same period the number of trainees of all kinds in manufacturing slumped from 266,300 to 112,400.

Last week a highly critical study of employers' attitudes to vocational education was published by the Manpower Services Commission and the National Economic Development Office. Prepared by Coopers & Lybrand Associates, the accountants, it accused companies of complacency.

But few came out of the survey unscathed. Top managers rarely saw training as an investment and had limited knowledge of the costs or extent of their own company's training. Individuals and their unions put few pressures on employers to adopt a different attitude. Colleges did not meet employers' needs and City analysts did not take training into account in their calculations of corporate performance.

The study called for a series of measures, including an individual training credit fund to which employers and individuals contribute and which would be spent on training, a national award for training and development of a clear structure of qualifications based on achievement of standards or competences.



George Tolley, left, Bryan Nicholson: Set to challenge industry's views on training

The Trades Union Congress called for a "carrot and stick approach". Writing in the Institute of Manpower Studies journal, *Manpower Studies and Practice*, Ken Graham, TUC assistant general secretary and one of the founder commissioners of the MSC, puts forward the idea of a special tax

Industry Year will make companies aware of their responsibilities

on companies who did little towards training their employees and special financial incentives to those who do.

And a survey conducted by the Industrial Society recently shows that we compare unfavourably with other countries. British companies spend less than 0.15 per cent of their turnover on average on training, compared with 2 per cent

for firms in EEC countries and 3 per cent in the United States.

If training was the first function to suffer, it is also the last to recover. The society discerns, however, the first glimmerings of a revival.

Industry Year will seek to reinforce the campaign by making companies aware of their own responsibilities to think in the long term.

Dr George Tolley, former director of Sheffield Polytechnic and now head of quality at the MSC and chairman of Industry Year's education working group, believes that the campaign will greatly enhance awareness of training by emphasizing links between educational and industrial organizations.

"I hope Industry Year will bring about a change in attitude which will rub off, both on the attitude of young people to training for a job in industry, and by changing industry's attitude towards itself", he says.

It would be wrong simply to measure the success of the campaign simply in terms of the number of apprenticeships on offer. The MSC believes that "old-fashioned and outmoded" time-serving apprenticeships are being replaced.

The new forms of learning for jobs in industry include the Youth Training Scheme in which the Government plans to invest £945 million in 1986/87. Here it is hoped that young people will receive the first part of their training in industrial and commercial skills.

Apart from the investment in the YTS, the Government also supports the development of modules, standards, testing procedures and learning materials. It also provides grants for redundant apprentices, thus protecting the investment in training already made by the youngster, and on his behalf. But both the MSC and the Government - and this is where

there is a parting of the ways with the TUC - believe that the main responsibility lies with employers.

This philosophy was underlined four years ago when 16 of the 23 industry training boards were scrapped in the Industrial Training Act of 1981. They had been highly unpopular with companies because of the compulsory levy made to cover costs.

In their place more than 100 Non-Statutory Training Organizations (NSTOs) were established. Unfortunately not all of them have made their mark.

Indeed companies have been warned by Bryan Nicholson, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, that unless they increase spending on training, they could face reimposition of the boards.

Speaking to a training organizations' conference in London last month, Mr Nicholson said: "Critics who point to obvious failures in the voluntary training system, to broken promises and a dearth of action, will be difficult to resist when they call for statutory arrangements."

He drew comparisons with Japan, the United States and West Germany, where not only was more spent than Britain, but where the expenditure was carried through willingly "because they know that training is an investment as important as new production methods and machinery".

"We have to enlist the support of many different bodies, not least the non-statutory training organizations", Mr Nicholson said.

Beliefs are also held by the organization behind Industry

Increasing acceptance of the need for management training

Year, the Royal Society of Arts.

The society is concerned about the problem are also keen to emphasize the need for adult training as well as traditional apprenticeships.

Here again the Government is emphasizing the necessity of self-help, on the basis that only industry knows what it needs. The decision to close 27 of the MSC's 87 skill-centres, was taken, says the Government, because they were under-used and did not provide what industry wanted.

Adult training and management education courses will form the main thrust of the Industrial Society's campaign. "It will not simply be an exercise in public relations," says the society's Matthew Butler. "It will be about action and the need for greater investment in any company's main resource, which is its people."

The need for more vocational education was a constant theme in the 50 speeches made all over the country last year by John Garnett, the society's director, and it will form the main theme in his speeches for Industry Year.

Mr Butler believes that the campaign may not have an immediate effect - it is like

water dropping on a stone, he says.

But there are signs of hope. There is an increasing awareness of the need for management training at all levels, says Mr Butler, as witnessed by the society's income, which is derived largely from vocational education.

In the year to June 30, 1984, the society earned £4 million. Last year the figure was more than £6 million. Support for the society's communication courses doubled during the past year.

There are also signs that much of the growth has come from the most recession-hit areas of Britain. Harland and Wolff in Belfast and Timex at Dundee have sent managers - from directors down to first line supervisors - to the society's course in leadership.

The Government is aware, nevertheless, that progress so far has been limited and its concern is shown in the MSC's corporate plan issued in the summer.

In the financial year 1985-86, the commission plans to spend £2.5 billion on training - more than double the 1981/82 level, and three times the figure six years ago.

The MSC's five year plan, which is revised annually, budgets for spending to continue to increase as the extensions to the Youth Training Scheme and the Community Programme (for the long-term unemployed) announced in the budget this year, come into operation.

In a *cri de coeur* to a CBI conference on unemployment in the summer, Tom King, then Secretary of State for Employment, also made it clear that industry itself had a crucial role to play. Employers should set aside "at least" five per cent of their pay bill for training and updating the skills of their workforce.

He warned: "We will find increasingly that we won't be able to maintain our position against our competitors overseas. I am struck by the urgency of this."

Mr King said recent figures showed that 12 per cent of companies faced a skill shortage. Areas of prosperity and full order books such as the south-east were offset by areas of high unemployment and a skill surplus.

Referring to the "get on your bike approach" first suggested by Norman Tebbit, he urged firms to provide assistance with removal expenses and training. Companies should give the jobless specific training at local skill centres or colleges, said Mr King.

Clearly Industry Year can help in publicizing the crucial nature of vocational education and by persuading companies to invest in their workforce. If the year is a success, one of the most immediate measures will be the degree of training offered by industrial organizations and the number of places filled.

Barrie Clement
Labour Reporter



Whizz kids: Children from Kidbrooke Park Junior School, London, link with Grafton, a local high-tech firm.

Keeping hi-tech tabs

Schools and colleges are building up a computerized record of the Industry Year Education Partnership on The Times Network System. Called the IY '86 Databank, this section of TTNS's national database will document initiatives, events and schools' own experiences of industry during the year.

TTNS is linked by electronic mail to St Mary's College, Twickenham, where contributions are being collated, and there are interactive entry forms on TTNS's national database.

Activities during IY '86 might include sixth form conferences or project work with local

companies, according to Mrs Joyce Thewlis of St Mary's College, Twickenham, who is responsible for setting up the Databank. Companies taking part are being encouraged to pay for dedicated telephone lines to be installed in their local schools, to keep them up to date.

Two major sponsors, Banking Information Services and the TSB, are using pages of their sections of the national database to publicise plans for the scheme.

In November, TTNS opened up its electronic mail system to other Telecom Gold users at home and abroad.



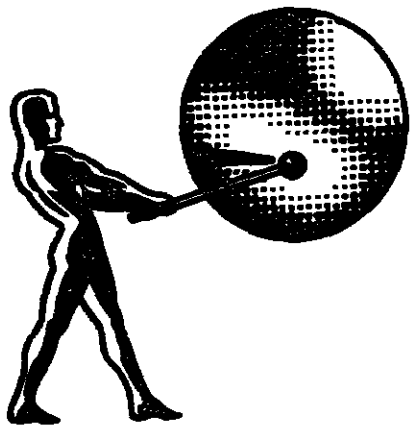
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Ideas from the ICA

The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales has agreed with the Industrial Society to run a joint one-day conference on Ideas for Industry Year and How to Make Them Happen as a launch to their respective TV programmes. The conference will take place on January 29, 1986, at the Chartered Accountants' Hall, Moorgate Place, London EC2 2BJ.

Members of the ICA and the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants together

provide a hefty proportion of the qualified accountants working in British industry. The ICA is seeking to project the positive roles played by chartered accountants both by those employed in industry/commerce and by those employed in practice, emphasizing their contribution to wealth creation.

The Institute's technical work programme includes joint initiative with universities and business schools, particularly on projects where design or manufacturing are being explored.

Aldershot, Alton, Andover, Basingstoke and Farnborough

The NORTH HAMPSHIRE "INDUSTRY YEAR '86" COUNCIL

COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM:- Automobile Association - Basingstoke Council - Basingstoke Gazette - BIRM - British

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"Congratulations to the Royal Society of Arts for their initiative and determination in taking on the Industry Year task, which is so closely aligned to their charter and aims"

John Harvey-Jones, Chairman



(SPECIAL REPORT)

INDUSTRY YEAR '86/6

Church support for the wealth makers

The churches have been invited to play a full part in the national regional and local area structures that have been set up to enable the project to be effective. That participation by the churches - and other religious bodies - is to be greatly welcomed - and they must rise to the opportunities.

However well, or inadequately, the churches contribute to the national life has been made, it is beyond dispute that they properly have a major responsibility for the moral, social and economic life of the community, its values and its whole way of life.

That cannot omit concern for the industrial and economic order on which the wellbeing of the nation depends.

Theologically, too, that is beyond dispute. Christian faith, biblical faith, affirms the "providential" character of the creation, and the call of man, through science, technology and industry, to use the potentials of the creation "for the glory of God and the relief of Man's estate", as Francis Bacon superbly put it many years ago.

Whether it is about and because it has such theological and deep moral significance, its importance and social status should be more widely acknowledged. Industry is the main wealth creating machine of society, and the word wealth is worthy of study.

It means that which is good for people, their wellbeing, their progress.

The jobless suffer in the process

perity... how that wealth is created and distributed is a matter of social policy, the stuff of politics, and we need discussion on it.

But what is not in doubt is that our national wealth comes from industry... the wealth to sustain our personal lives and our families, the social fabric of the nation... its housing, education, hospitals, roads, social services, the renewal of our decayed urban areas, the defence of the realm, overseas aid and, very important, the continuous renewal of our technological and industrial base that makes such provision possible.

The moral imperative for the responsible making of wealth and its right use, or the use of the immense technological power now in our hands in the service of a good social order, stems from the biblical understanding of God and his will for man. That power should be expressed in terms of love is at the heart of the biblical revelations.

We seem to lack the economic perceptions, or the imagination and



Dr. E. R. Wickham: 'Expressing power in terms of love'

vision to see these things, that may be the deepest reason for the economic malaise in our country over a very long period, for a low morale in industry, and sometimes for an industrial relations scene that R. H. Tawney once described as "autocracy tempered with insouciance".

Not surprisingly, in a competitive world, our industrial weaknesses have been exposed. We have also been faced with huge industrial surgery and widespread unemployment. And all our institutions must take some blame.

But it does not have to be so. Recovery and industrial renaissance are possible. It is possible to move into high-technology-based industry, and to create the wealth to fund jobs in a new pattern of work. With much social pain and disruption, far too late, and with insufficient recognition, hopefully that is what we are trying to do.

Many suffer in the process, notably the unemployed, and because it is through no fault of their own, their needs should have high priority. But the whole recovery process depends upon wealth-creation and an industrial base growing in size.

That is why Industry Year 1986 is so important, and the slogan "Thanks to Industry" a fitting one. If that phrase could sometimes be used cynically, it is a sign of our failure. But it can also be used in a most realistic and heart-felt way: we depend upon it, but we take it for granted.

Whatever our industrial and economic failing they do not negate this theological truth. In Industry Year and in the years following, we should gladly acknowledge the importance of industry in our national life.

E. R. Wickham

Assistant bishop, diocese of Manchester, and chairman, Churches Working Group, a body convened by the RSA for Industry Year 1986.

Industrialists 'should back the year'

The success of Industry Year in achieving the Royal Society's central aim of bringing about a better appreciation of industry's contribution to the community, will depend largely on the commitment of businessmen.

The process of making things for profit is still one that receives little credit in the country's educational establishments, and it is industry's own job to be in the vanguard of changing attitudes.

Not only will individual industrialists need to be at the forefront, so will the big business institutions such as the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), the British Institute of Management (BIM), the Institute of Directors, and others. Without their backing, Industry Year will be a damp squib.

Sir Peter Parker, president of the BIM, and Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the CBI, both have recently described succinctly how top industrialists view the challenge and opportunity provided by the campaign.

Sir Peter stressed that it was too short to achieve its objectives; a calendar year can only "give focus and coherence to a theme which will go many years beyond it".

He added: "The theme is nothing less than a cultural revolution to match the times of technological revolution that we, and the world, are into already."

"But the British have a special challenge of change. We are an industrial society with an anti-industrial attitude - that is the underlying cause of the symptoms that have become sickeningly clear to us in the economic and industrial decline so obvious over this last generation but starting a century ago - that is at the heart of the idea behind Industry Year."

The British weakness, says Sir Peter, is a lack of esteem for industry - "for the necessity, worth and values of what most of our people do. A sense of pride and of purpose in industry needs to be restored".

Sir Terence, in his opening address to the recent CBI annual conference, remarked that automatic recovery from recession, economic growth and changed attitudes would not happen; it depended on enterprise, leadership and effective management. Industry Year was a good preparation.

He added: "Yet isn't it astonishing that in a country such as ours, the cradle of the industrial revolution, we have to hold an Industry Year at all? Every year in Japan for the past 25 years has been Industry Year. It is the same in West Germany. We must make it so here."

According to the CBI, Britain is at last on the way to maintaining real



Peter Parker, above, Terence Beckett and Nikon factory girls in Japan, which has had an Industry Year for the past quarter-century



economic growth with low inflation, and a successfully sustained growth.

Sir Terence said: "Enterprise and management in this country are very different from six years ago. We tend to forget the progress we have made because we are in the middle of it all."

"If you talk to Americans or Germans who know us well they will tell you two things: that they are

Education has failed to equip youth

most impressed by the new enterprise and management skill they find here; and that Britain is a very good country in which to make money."

But how does all this get translated into attitude-changing action? Many industrialists believe that if Britain is to arrest the decline in manufacturing then the message that industry is vital to the maintenance of the nation's standard of living and future prosperity



must begin to be delivered to five-year-olds.

Eminent industrialists, including Sir Austin Pearce, chairman of British Aerospace, Sir John Harvey Jones, chairman of ICI, and Lord Weinstock, managing director of CIEC, are calling for fundamental shifts in the way industry's worth is assessed.

Further along the education trail, too few industrialists get involved in trying to win the hearts and minds of children. So often, school speech days are addressed by retired generals and admirals, bankers or politicians - too rarely by those who produce the nation's wealth.

Sir Peter believes that industry has generally been hostile to the educated man and the educational system has failed to provide an education to equip youth for an industrial career.

"For years, a major objective of the BIM has been to bring closer together the world of work and the world of industry. We shall not win in the board rooms of the future if

we cannot win respect for industry in the classroom," he said.

There is also growing unease among some business people that their cause is being damaged by social divisions created by the policies of the present Government. A recent study of 70 successful UK companies conducted by Rob Matthews, principal lecturer in economics at Kingston Polytechnic, found that 85 per cent of senior

Management itself must take the lead

managers consider conflict and dissent are prevalent in British society.

The report says: "In general, senior executives see the UK as being an adversarial society in spite of the improvements over the past 10 years which have resulted in change throughout the UK economy at all levels. However, resistance to change - even when survival depends upon it - is still evident not only on the part of management and labour but also government."

In addition, 88 per cent said the UK was bad at educating people. Mr Matthews commented: "They think the educational system provides neither the attitudes nor the skills that are increasingly necessary for business success. Taken together with the often-repeated comment that businesses' most important resources are their people, this area of concern is especially important."

The same report shows seven of the country's most successful companies are planning to pull out of manufacturing in the UK, mostly because of government policy - or lack of it.

The CBI and the BIM consider that management itself must take the lead in helping to reverse the trend.

Sir Peter said: "It is our duty to make things happen. The BIM, the national institute for the management priority, has a central role in developing the new attitudes, new confidence, new pride and purpose."

Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

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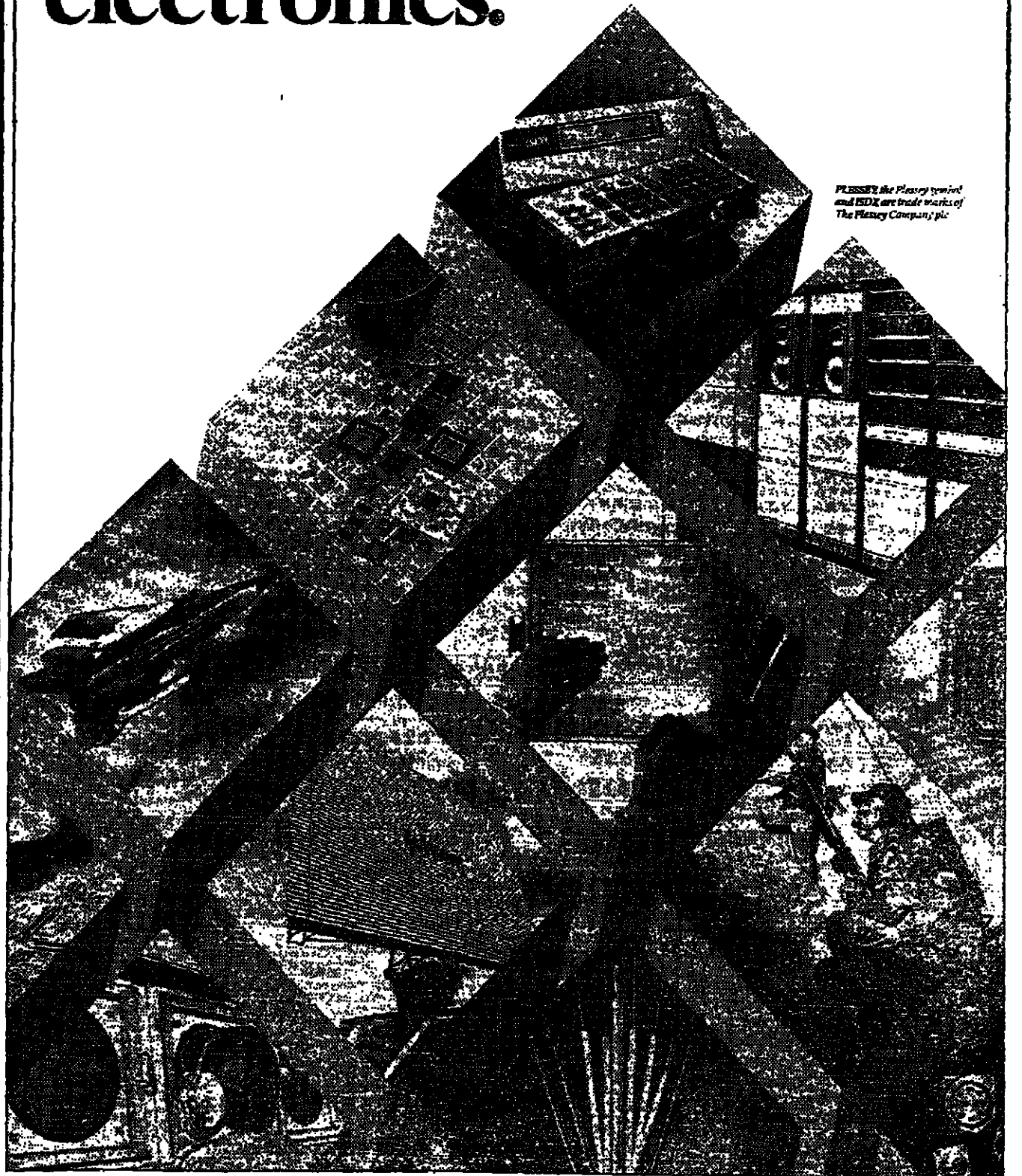
It's initiative, it's enterprise. It's what Industry Year is all about...

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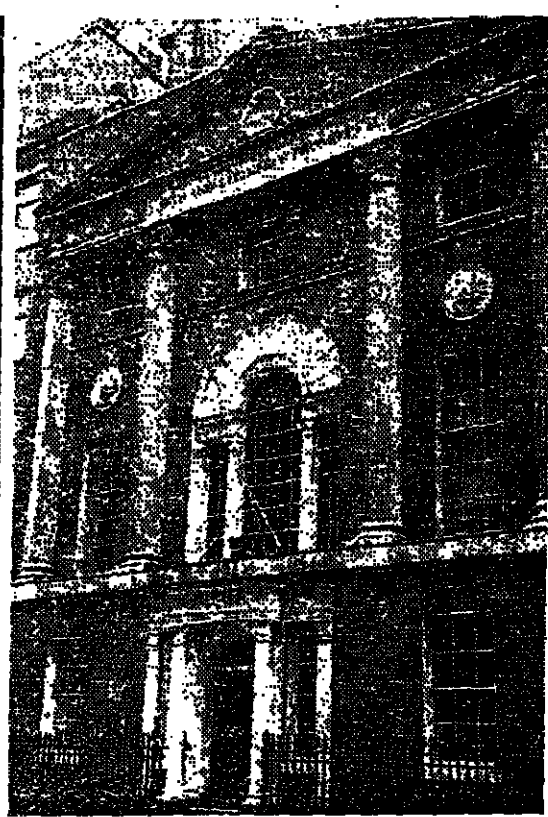
Industry Year needs masters of the arts in electronics.

PLESSEY





The Royal Society of Arts and Industry Year may seem an odd sort of match. Secretary and Chief Executive Christopher Lucas, above, looks at some of its past achievements and present activities to reveal how an organization founded in 1754 came to be involved with a 1986 campaign



The national drive that began with Prince Albert

Why is Industry Year being run by the RSA - the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, to use its full name? It is a fair question and the easy answer is because we were asked to. That was in the autumn of 1983 and our suitors then were senior representatives of industry, education, government, churches, unions and just about every major relevant institution in the land.

We were not formally invited, there was no contract and no price for the job. We just became, through involvement over a period of time, the most suitable - and receptive - inheritors of the task.

For the RSA the trial that has led to the launch of Industry Year began in 1979 when we took on Kenneth Adams under a working fellowship funded by the Comino Foundation. The declared task of the fellowship was "to encourage and, if possible, effect a shift in attitude of people in Britain to industry and commerce from one of lack of interest and even dislike to one of concern and esteem".

Mr Adams had been Director of Studies at St George's House, Windsor Castle where, as far back as 1974, he had initiated a series of weekend consultations on that theme.

A fair proportion of those who joined in the consultations were members of the RSA and some were also members of our council. So they knew something of how the RSA worked.

They knew, for example, of the society's independence -

both political and financial; and they were familiar with its record of achievements, for example, in vocational education, industrial design, the environment, and the arts. But some were doubtful whether an institution founded in 1754 - and still working in the fine London house it had Robert Adam build for it in the 1770s - had the necessary energy, not to say audacity, to drive through a national campaign on the scale that was beginning to take shape in the minds of those involved in the discussions.

The society's role was to pioneer

The RSA's credentials must lie both in its current programme of work and in its past achievements. It was in the 1850s that the society, around the time when it was celebrating its centenary, did two things of outstanding national importance.

First, it conceived the idea for and, helped by its president the Prince Consort, summoned the support for the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Second, in the years immediately following the Great Exhibition the society initiated a system of examinations specifically for the benefit of those called the working classes, its interest in their education arising partly from a recognition of their crucial importance to Britain's general economic pro-

perity and partly from true philanthropy.

The formal inauguration in 1856 of these exams and papers were set in mathematics, book-keeping, mechanics, chemistry, physiology, botany, agriculture, geography, English history, English literature and composition, Latin and Roman history, French, German and freehand drawing.

Remarkably, this initiative came before the state's own realization of its supreme responsibility for the education of the people which was to be enshrined in the Education Acts of 1870, 1876 and 1882. These Acts provided and imposed an elementary education for all.

It was not long before the Government's science and art department began to establish local examinations based on those offered by the RSA and after a while the council felt that its traditional role of pioneer having been fulfilled, it could withdraw and leave it to the statutory provision to take over.

But no sooner had that decision been taken than the society decided to launch a new series of "technological" examinations dealing with the scientific background and actual practice of specific trades, these being subjects which had not been tackled by the science and art department.

The RSA's first technological examinations were held in 1873 and the trades covered were cotton, paper, carriage-building, silk and steel. Once again the society, having made it clear

from the beginning that its role was to pioneer, handed over permanent superintendence to technological examining as soon as the City companies produced their scheme for the foundation in 1878 of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

The RSA quickly handed over to the new institute in time for it to conduct its first examinations in 1879.

This surrendering of good ideas to other specialists for permanent superintendence was admirable but also verged on the quixotic. It was the society's great good fortune, therefore, that in response to public demand it was persuaded to carry on the administration of its commercial exams providing they became self-supporting, and accordingly in 1882 a charge of 2s 6d per candidate entry was introduced.

By 1890 the number of entries had risen to 2,315, generating an income of about £500 to the society. Thus began the present series of RSA commercial examinations, which, in the course of just over 100 years have expanded to proportions which would have seemed fantastic to our predecessors.

In 1985-86 the RSA will process more than half a million entries to its examinations - for total fees of more than £3.5 million - covering business studies, office skills, including keyboard skills, and information technology, transport and languages.

It was the society's other grand initiative - the Great

Exhibition of 1851 - that confirmed our permanent commitment to the promotion of the union of industry and art in Britain. Today we would, unhappily, have to rephrase that permanent commitment to closing the gap that has opened between industry and art.

The Great Exhibition showed that the development of industrial techniques for mass production changed dramatically the relationship between the designers and the makers of products.

Today the RSA's annual Design Bursaries Competition provides a bridge between the

Able to start things on a grand scale

educational experience of young designers and their first experience of working in industry.

I cannot refer to all the society's work, to its lectures, conferences, journal and to the invaluable resource of its worldwide fellowship, all of which contribute to what we call our "forum for discussion". Nor have I been able to describe our work in the environment or music, or campaigns such as Education for Capability.

But through two great initiatives taken in the mid-19th century, and their impact on our current programme of work, I have tried to show why the RSA was qualified, in autumn 1983, to take on the responsibility of planning and organizing Industry Year.

A response to new tech

The Business and Technician Education Council is planning regional meetings during April, May and June. The focus will be on the engineering and construction industries, and their response to changing needs and new technologies. Under the banner, Engineering Change, the meetings will have as their overall theme the identification of education and training needs.

Sir Francis Tombs, chairman of Rolls-Royce, and chairman of the Engineering Council, will open the series in London on April 17 next year.

Further information: BTEC, Central House, London WC1H 0HH (01-388 3288).

In this our Bicentenary year, The Times has produced 102 Special Reports, both home and foreign on a wide range of subjects.

Next year we are planning about 140 reports on topics from Australia to Malta, from the Italian regions to Thailand; on the home side from energy efficiency to mobile communications, from residential property in central London to duty free shopping, from corporate finance to the University of London.

Editorial inquiries about reports in 1986 should be made to UK Reports - Dennis Dwyer (telephone 01-837 1234, extension 381) or Foreign Reports - Simon Scott-Plummer (01-837 1234, ext 7538).

For advertising inquiries, please contact Alan Gray on 01-837 1234, ext 7608.

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The opening of the Great Exhibition in London in 1851, which the RSA and its president, Prince Albert, instigated

A buzz of activity from the counties

Activities for Industry Year are being planned at county level in many regions. In Hampshire, for example, these efforts are being led by the County's Lord Lieutenant, Lt Colonel Sir James Scott, and Euro-MP Basil de Ferranti who is also chairman of Farrant.

They are grateful for the paperwork and principles already established by the Royal Society of Arts; their job is to organize every school head and member of staff and every managing director and personnel manager, backed by leaders of the local communities to play a part in the hundreds of events in the programme.

Mr De Ferranti said: "The only thing ahead of us now is the sheer hard work of getting on and doing it".

In north Hampshire, Pietro Acciarri of Snamprogetti heads an executive council which includes chairman and directors of 26 major local companies, with representatives of education, the churches and trade unions. It sets up objectives, monitors results and offers advice to the many town-based working groups.

A locally produced video film is being used to show the contribution being made by local industry to the local community through job and wealth creation. High on the priority list is the linking of schools and companies in the area so that each side has a better understanding of the needs, activities and attitudes of the other.

In the Winchester-Southampton area, Robin Cole, of Conder, is one of the heads of the IY86 organization, which makes use of local companies to provide local impetus in seven districts. A speaker panel and a lecture series by Southampton University plus Open Days and the Teachers Secondment to Industry programme comprise the main link activities.

The south-east Hampshire area, under the leadership of Nick Jones, an IBM executive, has area action committees which are closely involved with the local education authority and with the Chamber of Trade working closely with the Careers Service. A strong Junior Chamber of Commerce provides support with industries committees linked to other groups in Hampshire.

**Congratulations to the R.S.A.
in taking on the task of
Industry Year.**



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Esso wholeheartedly support the aims of Industry Year 1986 to encourage a better understanding of the role industry has in Britain.

To show our commitment we are expanding our programmes for education and the community in order to improve their links with industry.



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